

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR

Barometer 29.85

June 13, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 82. 2 p.m. 86.  
Humidity 84 73

June 13, 1913. Temperature 6 a.m. 80. p.m. 88.  
Humidity 50 38

228 晚十二月五年寅甲

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1914.

六拜禮 號卅拾月六英總香

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

## TELEGRAMS.

### GREECE AND TURKEY.

#### A SERIOUS SITUATION.

(Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph.")  
London, Received June 13.  
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the Government has addressed a strong Note to Constantinople demanding the cessation of the persecution of Greeks in Turkey and the repair of damage.

Public opinion is most excited, and immediate and energetic action is urged.

Later.  
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that public excitement is increasing.

M. Venzelas, the Premier, in the Chamber, described the arrivals of thousands upon thousands of hapless and pitiable Greeks, who had been ejected in a destitute state from Turkish territory. He declared that the situation was grave and would become even more grave unless the conditions were altered. Greece would not be content with mere lamentations—(Prolonged cheers).

#### Bourse Closed.

A further message from Athens states that the Government, after consulting with financiers, ordered the closing of the Bourse owing to the uncertainty of the situation.

#### Sailors Called Up.

Reuter's correspondent at Alexandria says all the Greek sailors of the 1908 class have been ordered to join the colours.

## THE NAVAL LIBEL ACTION.

Mr. Justice Ivory, with a special jury, opened the hearing on May 18th of an action for libel brought by Captain T. W. Kemp, R.N., against Mr. Leonard Vasey and the proprietors and printers of the Fleet newspaper. The alleged libel was contained in an article in the Fleet severely criticizing the conduct of Captain Kemp when in command of H.M.S. London. The article declared, in effect, that the autocratic conduct of Captain Kemp had destroyed the mutual understanding and good will on that ship. Soon after his appointment to it as captain in September, 1913, complaints began to arrive, and in November the Fleet received a long letter signed by a dozen men of all ratings, from G.P.O. to A.B., inviting it to send a representative down "to have further proof of the discontent seething in the ship." The Fleet compared Captain Kemp's dealings with the swashbuckling conduct of the German Lieutenant at Ziborn.

Mr. McCall, K.C., who opened the case for Captain Kemp, declared that the action involved the future of a highly successful naval officer and the maintenance of discipline in the Fleet. The Fleet newspaper appealed to the "lower deck," and contrary to Admiralty regulations, solicited criticism of members of a crew on their officers. Mr. McCall detailed Captain Kemp's services. He was second in command of the party that stormed the Taku forts; he took part in the Ashanti expedition and in the suppression of the slave trade in Zanzibar waters.

#### Ship's Charges.

In October, 1913, a charge was made against an A.B. named Healy, of a nature that Captain Kemp felt bound not to leave him at liberty, being a crew including 160 boys and youths. He put him under arrest pending an inquiry. Healy was eventually found Not Guilty.

## TELEGRAMS.

### PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

#### SENATORS ALMOST FIGHT.

(Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph.")  
London, Received June 13.  
Reuter's Washington correspondent states that repeal of the Panama Canal Tolls Exemption clause was carried only after a spirited debate which almost resulted in a stand-up fight between two senators.

The repeal is regarded as a great victory for President Wilson.

A later message says the House of Representatives by 216 votes to 71 passed the Panama Tolls Bill with an amendment by the Senate declaring that the repeal of the tolls clause must not be construed as waiving the rights of the United States regarding exemption. The Bill was thereupon sent to President Wilson for signature.

## HOME CRICKET.

### THE LATEST RESULTS.

London, Received June 13.  
Hampshire beat Somerset at Bath by an innings and 192 runs.  
Kent beat Worcestershire in the latter county by an innings and 230 runs.

Another question of discipline arose in the ship in November, when a man named Sanderson was charged with having thrown a bicycle belonging to a superior officer down the stokehold. Captain Kemp sentenced Sanderson to 90 days' imprisonment. On appeal the conviction was reversed.

One of the most important matters involved was the case of the chief gunner, Mr. Hazell. On November 18 the captain went down the ammunition corridor and found that the ammunition was not in its proper place. He spoke to Mr. Hazell about it, and Mr. Hazell replied with what the captain thought was studied insolence. Charges were formulated against Mr. Hazell, a Court-martial was ordered, the charges were found proved, and he was severely reprimanded.

A man, Mullen, proposed that £10 should be voted out of the canteen fund for the defence of Mr. Hazell. The captain, placed Mullen under arrest. The Admiral at the time decided that Mullen should be relieved from arrest and return to his duty.

#### Essential to Discipline.

Mr. McCall said that, assuming the captain was wrong, it was plain that he did what he believed was essential to the discipline of his ship. The defendants had been asked to withdraw what they said, but they refused to do so. Shortly after the publication of the libel the London was paid off, and Captain Kemp was reduced to half-pay. The object of the article had been to make Captain Kemp a laughing-stock in the Service, and that his career had been damaged no one could dispute.

Captain Kemp was then called, and gave evidence on the different points raised. According to his usual practice on joining a ship, he called the men together and spoke to them. He spoke about leave and leave-breaking, and on the question of immorality. He said that if any man had a complaint of any immorality it was his duty at once to make it known, and it would be investigated at once. Cross-examined by

## TELEGRAMS.

### AFRICAN POLITICS.

#### GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE.

(Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph.")  
London, Received June 13.  
Reuter's correspondent at Capetown states that the Cape Times and the South African News argue strongly against the Government resigning; nevertheless, the Cabinet takes the gravest view of its position owing to the recent diminishing majority and to difficulties with some followers regarding taxation which the Cabinet considers essential.

#### Later.

Reuter's Capetown correspondent states that the Government continues in office. It admits the gravity of the recent defeat, but considers it would be detrimental to the country if much useful labour of the Session were abandoned.

## KAISER & AUSTRIAN HEIR-APPARENT.

London, Received June 13.  
The meeting of the Kaiser and the Archduke Franz Ferdinand at Konopischt was of a most cordial character. The crowds gave the German Emperor an ovation.

Mr. F. E. Smith, the witness said that the decision to relieve him of his command was taken by the Admiralty about a month after they knew these proceedings were pending, and it was "quite a reasonable step."

#### "A Strict Disciplinarian."

Continuing, the witness said that he was a strict disciplinarian—more or less. He remembered the case of a petty officer called Davenport while he was in command of the Duke of Edinburgh. He remembered depriving Davenport of three good-conduct badges and a good-conduct medal without waiting for the warrant to be signed by the Port Admiral. He had caused Davenport to fall out, and the warrant was read out before the whole ship's company.

Did the Admiral direct a further inquiry?—The only question was whether I ought to have taken away the medal without referring the matter to the Admiral.

I suggest to you that as a result of that inquiry Davenport had the whole thing remitted and he had his badges and medal restored to him?—I do not remember.

Did you refuse to recommend Davenport for promotion?—I did. Did that stop his promotion?—I dare say it did.

And ruin his career?—I do not say that.

Do you know that he is now in hospital suffering from paralysis?—I am sorry to hear it. Was the London in a state of admirable discipline when you joined her?—I think she was in a normal state.

Had you the slightest justification for supposing that the morals of this particular ship were bad?—None whatever.

Is it true that when you came to address them on immorality you discussed the question, and went on to say that you would try any case which arose, and would take a serious view of it, and that you had special powers from the Admiralty for dealing with it?—It is absolutely false. What I said was that if any man had any complaint to

## TELEGRAMS.

### FRENCH FINANCES.

#### HUGE LOAN PROPOSED.

(Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph.")  
London, Received June 13.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the Government has decided to propose a Loan of £36,000,000, redeemable in 22 years.

The Loan will bear interest at 3.12 per cent, and is intended to meet the expenditure of the War and Navy Departments and the extraordinary outlay caused by the occupation of Morocco.

A later telegram, appearing elsewhere, says the Government has resigned as a result of defeat on a vote of confidence.

## SHORT-LIVED MINISTRY.

### FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS.

London, Received June 13.  
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the new Government was defeated by 306 votes to 262 on the first vote of confidence being submitted.

M. Ribot, the new Premier, had previously made a ministerial declaration, during which he was frequently interrupted by Socialists shouting "Down with the Triennium Bill."

A later message states that the French Government has resigned.

make with regard to a matter of immorality it was his duty to make it at once and if he did not he might be looked upon as an assenting party. I also said that all this was laid down in an official circular letter.

Did you think that was likely to make a favourable impression?—I did not care twopence about creating a favourable impression. It was my business to carry out my duty.

#### "A Happy Ship."

The cross-examination of Capt. Kemp was resumed. He said that it was very unusual for men of different ratings to write such a letter to a newspaper, and contrary to Admiralty regulations. He suspected that there was a cabal against him, or a conspiracy by way of a cabal.

Mr. Smith.—Would you have said that at that time the London was a happy ship?—I have no reason to say otherwise. I do not say she was a happy ship. I say she was a normal ship.

Do you suggest that there was any Admiralty Regulation which made it obligatory on you to address the men on the subject of immorality?—Certainly, I do.

And the other two captains who had not done so had been guilty of neglect of duty?—Yes.

At the time when he read the article the condition of the ship was normal. He saw no indication that the whole ship was honeycombed with discontent. He had never heard of anything like Mullen's action in any other ship that he had commanded. Affairs such as the trials of Hazell, Mullen, and Sanderson with their results did happen sometimes.

In the course of re-examination by Mr. Morton Smith, the witness said that on October 8 he had seen Mr. Hazell, who had made a complaint against Commander Ritchie about a message which he had sent to Mr. Hazell. He found that Commander Ritchie was in error about the matter, but he criticized the insubordinate manner in which Mr. Hazell had made his complaint.

## TELEGRAMS.

### MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

#### NEW PEACE DELEGATE.

(Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph.")  
London, Received June 13.  
Yielding presumably to unofficial urgency on Mr. Bryan's part, General Carranza has now informed the mediators that he will appoint a representative to the Niagara Peace Conference.

## NATIONALIST VOLUNTEERS.

### THE SQUABBLING BEGINS.

London, Received June 13.  
A serious split has occurred in the Nationalist Volunteer movement.

The Provisional Committee governing the Volunteers has refused Mr. Redmond's co-operation and has decided to organise the force on its own lines.

Mr. Redmond denounces the Committee as self-constituted and says the majority do not support the Irish Party, which claims 95 per cent. of the Volunteers' support. He dwells on the grave responsibility of military organisation and affirms that unless the Committee reconsiders its decision he will appeal to the Volunteers to organise themselves independently until the Convention elects a permanent governing body.

The inquiry that had been mentioned by Mr. F. E. Smith was as to the discomfort which was found always during refits. It was held at other ports besides Chatham—at Plymouth and Portsmouth.

The offence proved against the petty officer Davenport was that he allowed a man occupying the same turret to be asleep in his hammock. The man ought to have been awake. They were on manoeuvres in the Duke of Edinburgh and had to be ready at any moment to resist attack. He deprived the man of three good conduct badges and a good conduct medal. The only question was whether he ought to have taken away the medal without referring the matter to the Admiral. On the technicality the whole matter was quashed.

Mr. Justice Ivory.—Will you just take your memory back to the moment when you first spoke to Hazell on the ship with reference to the ammunition not being in its place? Did he on that occasion excuse himself on the ground that he was short-handed?—No.

Are you sure of that?—Quite sure, my Lord.

Various officers gave evidence supporting Captain Kemp. Commander Ritchie said that at all times Captain Kemp was very much interested in the comfort and efficiency of the ship's company. If there was any discontent in the ship it was the work of a very small clique, who were very difficult to trace.

## MAY WEATHER.

During May the average mean temperature in Hongkong was 78.5, compared with a 30 years' average of 78.8. The highest temperature recorded was 90.8 on the 21st, and the lowest 68.0 on the 3rd. The average humidity was 80. There were 191.5 hours of sunshine and 12,620 inches of rain.

## TELEGRAMS.

### HOME RACING.

#### HUNT CUP BETTING.

(Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph.")  
London, Received June 13.  
Following is the betting in the Royal Hunt Cup (7 furlongs 106 yards) to be run at Ascot on June 17:—

Bluestone 10 to 1.

Drimmore 100 to 7.

Braxted 100 to 7.

Sautair 15 to 1.

Honeywood 20 to 1.

Aiglon 20 to 1.

Lie Abad 25 to 1.

Ambassador 25 to 1.

Agadoo 25 to 1.

Jarnac II 100 to 3.

## CHINESE FINANCE.

### The Reported Bethlehem Steel

#### Trust Loan.

In the House of Commons on May 20, Mr. King asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention has been given to the proposed loan of £8,000,000 sterling to the Chinese Government, which is to be advanced by the Bethlehem Steel Trust, of the United States, on the condition that only one-third of the loan is to be paid in cash and two-thirds are to be exclusively devoted to the construction of naval docks; whether correspondence on this proposal has passed between the United States Government and the Foreign Office; and what is the policy of His Majesty's Government in this connection.

Sir E. Grey, in reply, said:—I have seen the reports in the Press. I have no information to the effect that the present Chinese Government intend to act as stated in the question. No correspondence or communication on the subject has passed between the United States Government and His Majesty's Government, and we are taking no action.

Mr. King.—Will not the right hon. gentleman make inquiries, in view of the serious crippling of the power of China to perform her obligations if this loan is carried through?

Sir E. Grey.—It seems to me a matter for the United States Government and the Chinese Government.

#### Report Denied.

With reference to the report that the Chinese Minister for the Navy has entered into a contract with the Bethlehem Steel Works for the construction of a naval dock and other works at Foochow, and that an advance has been paid to China of \$2,000,000 in gold, Reuter's correspondent is officially authorised to declare the statement is baseless. The correspondent of the Times, at Peking, also states that the Chinese Government is much annoyed to learn of the report, and that such a transaction is not contemplated.

## TELEGRAMS.

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

#### CONDENSED.

Latest Home cricket results are given to-day.

Bluestone is favourite for the Royal Hunt Cup at 10 to 1.

The South African Government, despite its recent defeat, is continuing in office.

The new French Government, having been defeated on a vote of confidence, has resigned.

General Carranza has informed the mediators that he will appoint a representative to the Peace Conference.

The French Government intended proposing a Loan of £36,000,000, redeemable in 22 years.

There is a strained relationship between Greece and Turkey over the alleged persecution of Greeks in Turkey.

Owing to the uncertainty of the situation, the Greek Government has ordered the closing of the Bourse.

The Panama Canal Bill has been passed by the House of Representatives and sent to President Wilson.

The debate on the repeal of the Panama Canal exemption clause almost resulted in a stand-up fight between two Senators.

The repeal of the Panama Canal exemption clause is regarded as a great victory for President Wilson.

A serious split in the Nationalist Volunteer movement is reported, the Provisional Committee and "Mr. Redmond being at loggerheads."

## NEWS.

"1889" will be found on page 4 of this issue.

The Telegraph Acrostic appears on another page.

Masses Wright and Hornby's share report appears on page 9.

Some interesting letters to the editor appear to-day.

The programme for the third gymnkhana meeting is given to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, and leg book on page 6.

## DON'T FORGET.

### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre 8.15 p.m.  
V.R.O. Aquatic Note—9 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.  
Monday June 15.

Crown Land Sale—2.30 p.m.  
Sale of Timber—G. P. Lamert—11 a.m.

Wednesday, June 17.  
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd. Meeting of Creditors—11 a.m.

Tuesday May 23.  
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting—11 a.m.

Saturday June 27.  
Musical and Dramatic Entertainment, Peak Club.

Tuesday June 30.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Extraordinary General Meeting—11 a.m.

Saturday July 11.  
Third Gymkhana Meeting.



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Hongkong, 3rd Dec. 1913.

### LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor, Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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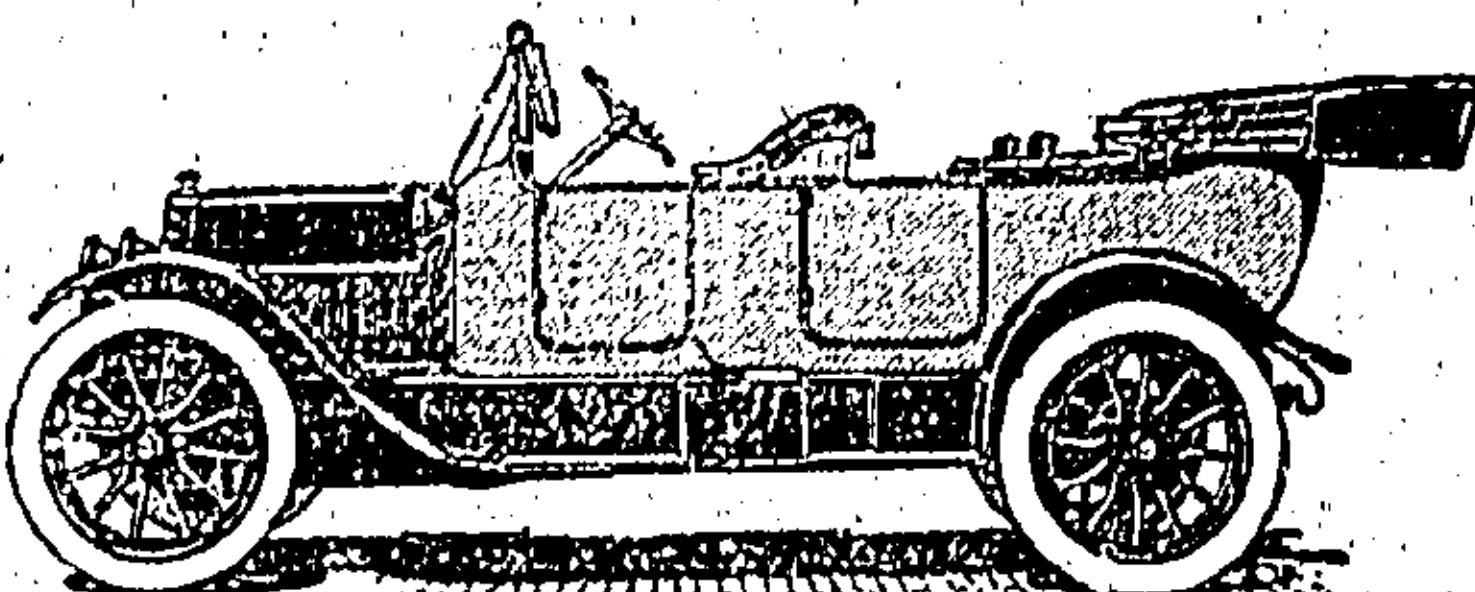
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## OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

China Mail.

National Appeal for the Blind.  
All the churches have shown their sympathy with the objects of the Institute by setting aside a Sunday for special services in connection with this appeal. Sunday, May 10th, was devoted to a solemn Thanksgiving for the Blessing of Sight in 40,000 places of worship, and everywhere collections were taken on behalf of those from whom this blessing is withheld.

This is a brief outline only of the more important schemes by which public attention has been attracted to the crying need of the blind for cheaper literature. £130,000 has been asked for in order that the National Institute may be enabled to produce Braille literature in the quantities necessary for the solace of the blind community. Of this sum a considerable amount still has to be raised in spite of the public's generosity. There may be some who read these lines who would like to send a subscription to aid this important work. It is in every sense an Imperial one, and the improved resources which will be at the command of the National Institute for the Blind will enable it to extend very materially the supply of Braille literature, which it already furnishes for the use of blind people in the Oversea Dominions.

South China Morning Post.

### Sunday Observance.

In Honolulu a few years ago an enthusiastic preacher invoked an old statute to prevent boys from playing on Sunday, but the enforcement was so thorough that the usual Sunday newspaper did not appear; the tramcars were stopped; the loading and unloading of steamers was prohibited and such a state of affairs was brought about that a special session of the Legislature had to be called to repeal the Sunday observance law of Parian days. No further example of changed conditions is necessary, and while the more favoured classes have their motors and their golf, their tennis and their bathing parties, it is ridiculous that football players, cricketers and bowlers should be forbidden, if only by custom, to amuse themselves in their own way. By the Holidays Ordinance of 1912, Sunday was declared to be a "general holiday," and sooner or later some club or clubs will brave "old custom" by arranging a Sunday cricket fixture, and the sooner the better.

Daily Press.

Suffragists' Militant Tactics.  
The Women's Social and Political Union—the Society with which Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughters are identified—is by no means numerically the strongest of the many societies demanding suffrage for women, and we doubt if the silencing of the Pankhursts alone would put an end to Militancy. The crimes committed have not been the work of members of one particular society, and therefore, it is impossible to have much confidence in the success of the Government's new plan for dealing with these continual crimes against society. The effort, however, will receive every encouragement even from those who while keenly sympathizing with the object these mad women seek to achieve by incendiarism and vandalism, strongly disapprove of their methods, and it will be watched with hopeful interest throughout the world. In the present century no less than five Bills intended to give the Parliamentary suffrage to women have passed their second reading in the House of Commons, and some day a measure of this description will doubtless become the law of the land, but no reasonable being can believe that the day will be hastened by the criminal tactics adopted by the militant section of its women advocates.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed  
Friedon Haddocks, Kippers &c.  
ALEXANDRA CAFE.



## GENERAL NEWS.

**Bruce of Balquhider Safe.**  
After hearing evidence in support of the proposal of the Corporation of Glasgow to increase the water supply of that city by including in its sources the waters of Loch Voil and Loch Doine, the Select Committee of the House of Lords found that the preamble of the Corporation's Bill so far as it related to the scheme was not proved. The promoters had asserted that Rob Roy's grave at Balquhider would not be desecrated, and that Bruce's cave was far higher than the locks and would not be touched.

**Ex-Lieutenant's Racing Losses.**  
At the public examination in the Swindon Bankruptcy Court of Ralph Whitehead, 23, formerly of Millbrook, Wroughton, Swindon, who has resigned his lieutenancy in the Scots Greys, it was stated that there was an estimated deficiency of £13,240. The debtor attributed his failure to "losses on the sale of racehorses, polo ponies, and hunters; heavy expenses incurred in money-lending transactions; the discharge of heavy liabilities incurred when under 21; and expenses of living while in the Army." The examination was adjourned until June.

**Seven Years' Sham Blindness.**  
Judge Amphlett gave judgment at Birmingham recently in a case in which Messrs. Guest, Keen and Nottelhof, of Smethwick, applied for a compensation award of £45,000 a week, which had been paid since May, 1907, to Irene Louise Knowles, should be terminated on the ground that she was no longer incapacitated. The girl alleged that during her employment some dust falling into her right eye, and that as the result she lost her sight. Medical referees who had had Knowles under observation found her eyelids and eyeballs perfectly normal and healthy. She had resisted attempts to examine her eyes. Her Honour said that there had been hideous hypocrisy on an organized scale. The application on behalf of the Company would be granted.

**The City Beautiful.**  
Mr. T. Russell Davison, of the London Society, read a paper on "Beautiful London" before the Royal Society of British Architects. Mr. Davison said that Trafalgar-square would never be a fine square so long as the Nelson Column remained. The National Gallery was dominated by one of the most absurd pepper-box domes in London. On the south side of the square everything was hopeless. Mr. Davison suggested a new road bridge at Charing-cross as a continuation of Northumberland-avenue, and said that the entrance to the Mall was by far the most suitable site for the King Edward Memorial. He proposed to widen Newgate-street and St. Paul's churchyard to 80ft. each, with a new road of the same width cut through from the west front of the Cathedral towards Southfield, and a new road past the east end to lead the traffic from Aldersgate-street and Liverpool-street to the new St. Paul's Bridge.

**The Telephone Service.**  
The Parliamentary Telephone Committee recently sent out 2,500 forms of inquiry on the working of the telephone system to users in the City of London. Over 1,000 replies have been received, and in not a single case is complete satisfaction expressed. The most frequent complaints are against the giving of wrong numbers and the interruption of calls. Eighty-eight per cent. of those who replied are in favour of the creation of a business board to control the telephones, in place of the Post Office administration.

**White City Exhibition.**  
The Peace Centenary Exhibition was formally opened at the White City last month by the Duke of Teck. In the course of an address Lord Kinross said that no more appropriate means of emphasizing the advantages of friendship between Britain and America could have been found than by placing before the world the triumph of peace, art, and industry, which one hundred years of unbroken peace had led them to achieve. Nearly 500 persons visited the Exhibition on the first day on which it was open to the public.

## Notice



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PRICES from \$35.

EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS  
MOUTRIE'S.THE VATERLAND'S  
MAIDEN TRIP.

The distinction of being the largest vessel in the world must be accorded the new Hamburg-American liner Vaterland, which left Southampton on May 15 on her maiden voyage to New York. She had started from the Elbe on the previous day.

The Vaterland is a slightly enlarged edition of the Imperator which the same company put on the New York service nearly a year ago, and a third ship, as yet unnamed, but understood to be still larger, will be launched by the Kaiser next month, and will be ready for service a year hence. The beam of the Vaterland is 100ft., or 2ft. wider than that of the Imperator, and her overall length (exclusive of the figurehead which adorned the bow of the earlier vessel) is 350ft., or nearly 40ft. greater; the result being an increase of some 6,000 tons in her gross tonnage, which is stated at about 58,000. In general arrangements she closely resembles the Imperator, though she naturally embodies sundry improvements which have been suggested by a year's experience of the former vessel. Her construction, however, presents one striking novelty, which has had an important influence on the design of her interior. The plan universally adopted in the past has been to conduct the smoke from the funnels to the funnels through outtakes rising through the centre of the ship; the consequence being that the layout of the passenger spaces has been to a large extent dominated by the necessity for providing for the casings that surround the funnels.

## Funnels and a Vista.

But in the Vaterland, the funnels or at least the two forward ones of the three, take the form of an inverted Y, dividing at their bases on the main deck into two branches which pass down to the stokeholds, one on each side of the ship. This arrangement, which was thoroughly tested on a small Hamburg-American steamer before being adopted on the new liner, has not only improved the ventilation of the boiler-rooms but has also allowed board-alley-ways to be run along the middle of several of the decks, while on the B deck it permits an extraordinary vista from the restaurant, which is a reproduction of the Ritz-Carlton in New York, through the winter garden and the main landing to the permanent stage at the end of the ball-room, a distance well over 100 yards.

Of other changes as compared with the Imperator the most striking are in the smoking-room and the dining saloon. The former has been greatly enlarged, the officers' quarters, which in the earlier ship stood immediately forward of it, having been removed to the bridge above, so that its windows now command a clear view over the bows. The dining saloon, has also been enlarged, and with its length of 135ft. and breadth of 100ft. is able to seat 800 people.

## PARTIES IN PEKING.

New and old Groups.

Peking, May 27.

Since the inception of Presidential government, officials and others in the Capital have been engaged in hot discussion about the fall and rise of the different factions. Neither the Anhui or the Kuangtung Party has achieved any marked victory.

In addition to General Tass Chih-jui, Minister of War, Mr. Yang Shih-chi is the civil chief of the Anhui faction and has been appointed to no higher post than a Senior Deputy-Secretaryship of State. Mr. Liang Shih-yi, on the other hand, leader of the Kuangtung faction, has been named to the President's Office and put in charge of the apparently unnecessary directorate of Maritime Customs. The party which has got the best of it is undoubtedly the medium faction, namely, the Peiyang faction under the leadership of Mr. Hu Shih-chang, Chief of the Chenshihtang, or Government Council.

The Barrier Between North and South.

Out of the three factions, the Peiyang and the Anhui can be amalgamated, while the Kuangtung party is diametrically opposed to them. Most of its members are progressive South-easterners occupying posts in the Ministry of Communications and one or two other Ministries. This is why the barrier between the North and the South cannot be removed, though President Yuan always declares that while he is regarded as a Northerner, he has not the slightest intention of making distinctions or discrimination in the employment of subordinates.

## Possible Consequences.

The fact remains, however, that the Government is entirely in the hands of Northerners, and it is reasonable to think that this will afford opportunity for Southerners, especially those rebels who are already declared rebels, to stir up trouble in south and central China. In addition, there are new and old elements struggling hard for their existence. The establishment of the eight Councillors in the Chenshihtang is a step designed to placate the former and to alienate them from the rebels. The duties of these eight Councillors are to examine drafts of laws and regulations. Amongst them are Mr. Wu Tiao-shan (son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang), educated abroad, and one of the best members of the defunct Kuomintang and Mr. Lin Ohang-min, a member of the Chihpuatang, who was educated in Japan.—N.C. Daily News.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Captain R. B. Otter-Barry, Royal Sussex Regiment, from student, Chinese language, has been appointed to the 1st Battalion at Poshawar (under orders for South Africa).

The cruiser Doris, Captain O. P. Beatty, Pownall, which recently brought home relieved crews

## Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD  
FOR EACH INSERTION

## TO LET.

ROGATE, Austin Road, Kowloon; unfurnished.  
No. 19, Shelley Street.  
TO LET.—No. 5, Mountain View from 1st April 1914. Newly painted and colourwashed.  
TO LET from 1st June 1914, 55-ELGIN TERRACE newly painted and colourwashed.  
No. 12 Beaconsfield Arcade, Shop.  
No. 7 Mountain View.  
No. 7 Stewart Terrace, Peak.  
No. 17 Bellios Terrace.  
Rooms in Queen's Road Central.

## FOR SALE.

"GLENSHIEL" 124 Barker Road, 5 rooms, close to Tram Station.

Apply to  
LINSTED & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building,  
Hongkong, 2nd Oct. 1913 [21]

TO LET unfurnished No. 4 Morrison Hill, containing 8 rooms with usual servants accommodation. For further particulars apply Property Office, JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Part of First Floor of No. 25, Des Voeux Road Central. Immediate Possession. Also Motor Boat for sale. Apply DRAGON CYCLE Co.

TO LET.—from 1st May, 1914 No. 104a, The Peak, furnished. Apply to S. J. DAVID & Co. Prince's Buildings.

## TO LET.

TO LET.—Four roomed house in Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Cheap rental. Shop with Godown attached Nathan Rd., Kowloon. Kowloon Marine Lot No. 48 with Wharf.  
Flat in Nathan Rd. Kowloon. Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Building's

TO LET.—"LA HACIENDA" E., No. 74, Mount Kellett Road. Apply CHATER & MODY, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—With immediate possession. Office—2nd Floor of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank's Building No. 7 Queen's Road Central. Also Large Godown in Basement of same building. Apply to DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—Russian Lady desires to have lessons in English. Female preferred. Apply "M" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

A British Firm requires a competent Book-keeper, good references essential. Apply "WILLIAMS" c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

## Notices.

N. LAZARUS.  
As expert opticians, it is our business to detect complicated defects of vision. Our methods are simple, but are founded on the soundest scientific principles. WE DO NOT ADVISE GLASSES UNLESS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Sight tested under the personal supervision of H. TUBIAS, F.R.C.S., M.C.L., F.S.M. (London).  
N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.  
Tel. 1232 14, 15, Argular St. Hongkong.

Paymaster-in-Chief Alton, who has just retired from the Navy, served with the naval brigade of the Peking Relief Expedition in 1900, and was promoted Fleet Paymaster for his services there.

## Apollinaris

THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.

Supplied under ROYAL WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT to HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V

## IT HAS BEEN SAID

that Hongkong is no place for Motor Cars. But it is fast becoming one. Take Kowloon; just think of the pleasure you can have on the roads through the New Territory. No car is more suitable for these than the universal "FORD." No car is more simple for the owner-driver to handle, and the cost of upkeep is small. Therefore, buy a "FORD" and have it always at your disposal. \$1600 Hongkong Currency, fully equipped.

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4, DES VOEUX ROAD.

Tel. 27. SOLE AGENTS.

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A little dusted on the skin and gently massaged in will speedily cure Prickly Heat, remove Sunburn and the offensive odour due to excessive perspiration.

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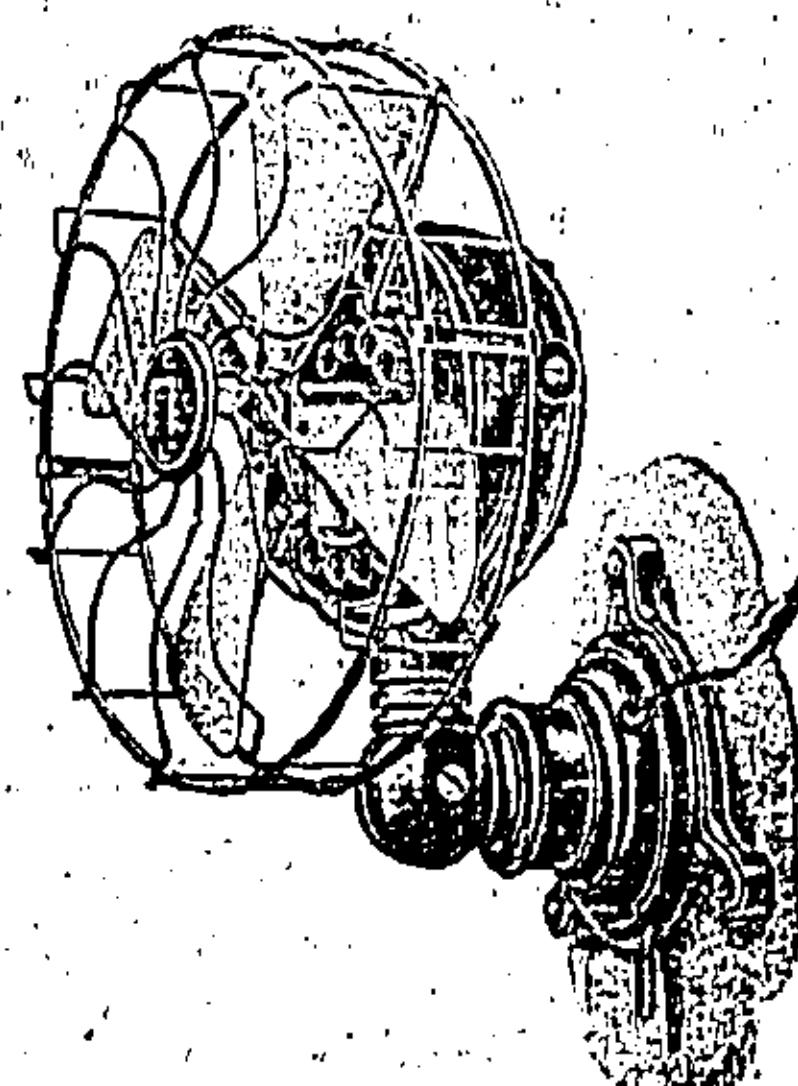
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IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES. BEEF AND PORK SAUSAGES FRESH DAILY. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR HOTELS, CATERERS, BOARDING HOUSES, SHIPS, PICNIC PARTIES, ETC., ETC.

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MANUFACTURERS.

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## PYERIS.

Chemically, an exact reproduction of a well-known German spring, at half the price. Blends Perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky. Once try a Whisky Pyeris and you will ask for it again.  
Prices:—\$0.85 per doz. Pints. \$0.50 per doz. Splits.

## STONE GINGER BEER.

The only fermented Stone Ginger Beer in the Far East. The real charm of Stone Ginger Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger Beer can be said to be genuine.  
Price:—\$0.85 per doz.

## DRY GINGER ALE.

FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY. Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.  
Prices:—\$1.00 per doz. Pints. \$0.60 per doz. Splits.

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The rates of subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—  
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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1914.

## WITHHOLDING INFORMATION.

Nothing could be more depressing than the fact that Ministers at Home decline to take the opportunity of questions in the House of Commons to make full and helpful statements, especially on foreign affairs on which debate is not frequently possible. Too often their answers are reserved as they possibly can be. An example of this is to be found in the latest answer from Home. Certain questions were asked in the House of Commons on Persia, and Mr. Acland's answers seem to have been designed to give the minimum of information. In not one of them did he add in the slightest degree to existing knowledge on Persian questions. One example—the most important—will serve.

Mr. P. E. MORRELL asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to say whether an undertaking was given last year to the Russian Government that the British representative in Persia should apply, in co-operation with the representative of Russia, for an option for a trans-Persian railway when asked to do so; whether the particulars of this undertaking had been published; whether any application for such an option had yet been made, and how the matter now stood.

Mr. ACLAND: The undertaking to which the hon. member doubtless refers was given in October, 1912. No application has yet been made for any option; the question is still under discussion between the two Governments.

Towards the end of last year we read an extract from a Persian Blue-book which showed that the Government at Home was urging the Russian Government to apply, in combination with Britain, for an option to build the trans-Persian railway. The survey of the proposed routes had by that time been completed. Mr. Acland says that no application has been made, so that information is much overdue and ought to have been furnished. How did it come that the British Government was pressing for an option on this line in advance of the Russian Government, which was apparently hanging back, and why was the Russian Government reluctant? Then, again, there has clearly been a change of front since the end of last year. Has the British Government seen that there is danger in pushing forward this railway project? More important still, is this railway, if and when it does come, to be part of the original project of a railway to India, or has that idea been abandoned? On not one of these points is the slightest information given, though they are points on which the public should know more than a little. As originally projected, the scheme would have altered materially the whole defensive system of India, and on a matter of such profound importance, a request for information should not be met with an answer so evasive as that given above.

## A Tiger or a Cat?

First it was a tiger—a whooper at that, too. Any number of people said they had seen it, asleep and awake, walking unhurriedly across paths and scampering into brushwood, and so on. There could be no doubt that it was a tiger. Then it became a cheetah, or something like that. It was not so big as a tiger, but a brute to give you a start for all that if you met it alone "of an evening" or even during the day. Now it is a cat, a cat above the ordinary size, but certainly not to be mistaken for a tiger. There is one consolation; it cannot diminish much more in size and still remain a matter of interest and excitement. But a cat—even a semi-wild cat—is a more downy home from a tiger. Perhaps, however, there is a tiger and a cheetah and a wild cat, to say nothing of those cats that were said to have appeared near Dumbell Island. Hongkong has always been short of amusements, and an open air menagerie would liven up matters a bit.

## Another Post Office Grumble.

Hongkong is not the only place which has a grumble. We read in a Northern contemporary that the German Post Office at Shanghai has gone one better than its neighbours—and a big one at that. Whilst other nations are waiting for their mail bag to come from Europe by way of Dally and the sea, the German authorities have made arrangements for their mail bags to come by rail from Mukden, so that they arrive in Shanghai on Friday and Monday mornings before breakfast. The mails via Dally are not delivered until well on into Saturday and Monday respectively, and the result is that whereas German correspondents can get their replies off by the same journey, successful mail, in most cases, the others have to wait for days. This, of course, is a big advantage. What with the want of post shown by the British postal authorities at Shanghai and here in Hongkong it is evidently time that John Bull were waking up. That has been evident to the public for quite a while past, but the official mind moves much more slowly when it moves at all.

## Law and Order.

The policeman is often spoken of as the preserver of law and order. But unfortunately the Kowloon brand appears to have no regard for either the one or the other. Every day he allows young Chinese cyclists to infringe the law by endangering the safety of the public. This is a matter to which we have referred on many occasions, but still nothing is done. We would now direct attention to the police disregard for the preservation of order. Regularly every night crowds of Chinese gather at the corner of Nathan Road and Humphry's Avenue, and about on the pavements below the European flats and keep up a continual chatter, much to the annoyance of house-holders. The irony of it is that there is always an Indian constable on duty at this point, and so far from endeavouring to suppress the nuisance, he more often than not joins in the job-baring. If this is a policeman's conception of duty, it is about time it underwent revision.

## A Dispute Ended.

The protracted dispute over the question of the Panama Canal tolls has at length been settled. And the terms of the settlement are of the happiest possible character—the repeal of the clause which aimed at securing exemption for American coastwise shipping. It is true that this result was not reached without a very bitter debate, but the majority favouring it was substantial and showed that the statement of the nation have come round to the only just and reasonable view of America's Treaty obligations. There can now be no doubt that the clause which sought to give the United States special privileges was hastily conceived, and the fact is at length realised. The result is a great triumph for President Wilson, who is proving himself a shrewd and tactful statesman.

## DAY BY DAY.

WHICH WILL YOU DO: SMILE AND MAKE OTHERS HAPPY; OR BE CRABBED, AND MAKE EVERYONE AROUND YOU MISERABLE? THE AMOUNT OF HAPPINESS YOU CAN PRODUCE IS INCALCULABLE. IF YOU SHOW A SMILING FACE, AND SPEAK PLEASANT WORDS; THERE IS NO JOY LIKE THAT WHICH SPRINGS FROM A KIND ACT, OR A PLEASANT DEED. AND YOU MAY FEEL IT AT NIGHT WHEN YOU REST. AND AT MORNING WHEN YOU RISE. AND THROUGH ALL THE DAY WHEN ABOUT YOUR BUSINESS.—Marius d'Agouti.

## The "Telegraph" in Canton.

The Hongkong Telegraph is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

## The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 84; clear.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 76; slight fog.

## The Moon.

Australian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Coblenz yesterday at 5 p.m.  
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Penang Maru to-day at 11 a.m.  
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Royal Prince to-day at 3 p.m.

## Langkat Output.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby inform us that the Langkat output for yesterday was 291 tons.

## Struck Off.

It is notified that the name of the Cheung Li Manchuian Development Company, Limited, has been struck off the Register of Companies in Hongkong.

## Training Nullahs.

Trainers are invited for training nullahs south-east of Marine Lot 229 and Island Lot 1,355 and for forming the Nullah South of Marine Lot 229.

## Discharged.

At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese charged with assaulting, and using abusive language to, a Chinese woman at Wanchai, was discharged by Mr. J. R. Wood.

## Appointments.

Dr. C.W. McKenny and Dr. J.T. Snell have been appointed medical officers under the Corporation Abolition Ordinances, and also under the Police and Deaths Registration Ordinances.

## Danish Consul.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognise, provisionally and pending the receipt of instructions from His Majesty's Government, Mr. Adolf Wilhelm as Acting Danish Consul in Hongkong.

## Tai On Piracy.

The five Chinese, once a warrant, who had been present under detention in connection with the Tai On piracy, were formally remanded until Monday at the Police Court, this morning. The hearing of the case will commence on Monday afternoon.

## Removal of Graves.

It is notified that it is the intention of His Excellency the Governor to make an order on December 12, 1914, directing the removal of all graves, on the site to the south of the road leading to the Ma Tau Kok Slough, and to the east of the Kowloon City Road. Such order will be made for a public purpose, namely, to obtain red earth and to improve the levels of the district.

## Land Sales.

At the District Land Office, Hongkong, on the 30th inst. there will be sold Cheung Chan Lot No. 725, comprising portion of site together with buildings of old Police Station. The lot has an area of 5,945 square feet and the upset price is \$2,000. At the P.W.D. Offices on the 22nd inst., Island Lot No. 2,080, Mount David, having an area of about 19,200 square feet, will be sold; the upset price being \$900.

## 1889.

## HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the Week Ending June 13, 1889.

## Sunday "Music."

June 7.—On this date appears a lengthy letter from a correspondent complaining of music-playing in public houses on Sundays. To it the Editor appends the following comment:—We consider that our correspondent makes out a good case. As is well known, music hath charms to soothe the savage breast, and it can hardly be doubted that the soul-inspiring fiddle, the lugubrious concertina, and the hair-raising whistle would prove a great attraction to solitary wayfarers in Queen's Road West on the evening of the Sabbath. But the police, it seems, object to musical "free-and-easies" in the licensed "pubs" west of Gough Street, while allowing it at the eastward of that famous landmark, not even excepting the notorious "coffee-shops" (so-called) in the Rue Kum-oo-my-lay. We don't know why this should be, but we certainly hold a very strong opinion that it ought not to be. A publican in "blood-town," who pays for his license, has just as many rights as the proprietor of the aristocratic hotel in Queen's Road Central, and certainly more than the boss of the nondescript establishments erroneously replete with coffee-houses. Go ahead, "Old Publican," give your tin kettle of a piano a chance next Sunday and risk the consequences. We are spoiling for a little amusement with the Bench of Justices, the one-eyed Police Department, and the noble army of official muddlers generally.

Company Directorships.  
June 8.—The following are extracts from a leading article on this date dealing with local Company Directorships:—The General rule followed in selecting directors of the various limited liability enterprises flourishing (or decaying) in our midst would seem to place lack of influence and thoroughly established incompetency as the leading qualifications for these liberally paid sinecures. It cannot be denied that on the boards of many of our public companies are men who possess neither character, influence, ability, money, self-respect, special experience—or, in fact, any of those attributes which one would regard as not merely desirable but as an absolute necessity before entrusting such persons with the management of large and important commercial undertakings and giving them carte blanche in dealing with other people's money. Farming directorships has become a trade in Hongkong and a very lucrative one indeed to quite a number of pseudo-philanthropists whose names are on our list, and with whom we intend to have a day of reckoning before long. There is one joint stock concern flourishing in the colony which is directed by a number of individuals, not one of whom can influence ten cents' worth of business from one year's end to the other, and whose whole career of mismanagement has been nothing but gross bungling and blundering at the expense of the shareholders. Needless to say that the majority, if not absolutely the whole, of these "jobbers"—that is their proper designation—have regularly drawn their liberal salaries, made every possible use of the confidential information in their possession to gamble in the company's shares—that is, to play with "pocket hands" against the shareholders and the public—and instead of working out seven years on the treadmill, are still holding their heads high amongst the *haut ton* of the colony. And this particular company is by no means an exception to the prevailing custom.

A Novel Excuse.  
June 11.—"A French sailor named Perrier was brought before Mr. Pollock yesterday on a charge of being about as full as he could hold, the previous night. His excuse had the charm of novelty. He said his shoes were so tight that he couldn't walk. His Worship opined that the tightness was of another description and made it \$2."

## THE "TELEGRAPH'S" ACROSTIC.

PILLARS.  
Cause of discord with a friend  
Now we trust is at an end.

BARS.  
1.—There are those who say that there's no such word;

Though to such perhaps it might be referred.

2.—When 'his but we must repair  
And enjoy the open air.

3.—Some can't abide her, whilst others rave—  
How miswished of grandpa to weep on her grave.

4.—We see an Earl of Shaftesbury in disguise  
Protestant urge the people's duke to rise.

5.—His witless sister loses her life,  
So he poisons the prince who'd not take her to wife.

[Answer on Monday.]

A Pertinent Query.  
June 11.—"After the late storm several prominent persons, we hear, called to speak to the Saroyon-General, but were told that he was too busy with courtiers. Mr. Brown will pardon us, we are sure, for inquiring if he is a little wooden god, or any relation to that other invisible potentate, the Emperor of China."

"Rogues' Alley."  
June 12.—"Some thousands of shares and millions of dollars are reported to have been manipulated on the Share Market to-day. We are not quite sure who is the boss Ananias of Rogues' Alley—there are so many candidates for the honour."

Volunteer Scheme.  
June 13.—"A meeting of the Executive Council was held this afternoon, for the purpose of considering the scheme for raising a corps of Rifle Volunteers. The scheme is not yet made public, but roughly, it is on the plan of the Shanghai Volunteers. A body of Europeans are to be trained in the management of Maxim guns, and about twenty are to act as light horsemen, providing their own ponies, but with Government stabling."

Amusement Syndicate.  
June 13.—"The civilisation of China is daily becoming more and more an accomplished fact. The latest aid to it is the project of a new Company—known to the public, probably, for the first time yesterday—the Chinese Amusement Syndicate. This is not an organisation for the dissemination of Chinese amusement, but for the elevation of the masses by making them acquainted with European pleasures. The Company propose to erect a switch-back railway, a merry-go-round, and some shooting galleries, at Yau-mat, a sort of perpetual fair, where the apathetic coolie can go and scot down an inclined plane at a rate that will make his queue resemble a lightning rod, and his frugal meal of rice and water hasten to come forth and see how the thing is worked. A crowd of Celestials on bobby-horses will certainly be highly interesting. A few months will see it all under way—the money is up, and everything promising."

Share Gambling.  
June 13.—In the leading article of this date appears the following:—"The extraordinary proceedings in the local Share Market during the past week again bring to the front a danger to which we have previously had occasion more than once to direct public attention. It is beyond doubt that a very large proportion of the sensational share transactions reported lately have either been bogus arrangements fixed up by unscrupulous traffickers, or gambling of the most reckless and criminal description; and further it may be safely regarded as certain as anything can be that a crushing collapse, which in many respects cannot fail to bring with it results disastrous to many interests in the colony, will be the inevitable outcome of this epidemic of rash speculation which has taken such firm root in our midst. A short enactment could easily be passed through the Legislative Council making all 'time' transactions in shares illegal, or, if thought desirable, the examples of Canada and the Argentine Republic might be followed, and share

## SANITARY BOARD.

The orders of the day for the meeting of the Sanitary Board on Tuesday, are:—Letter from Government relative to the debris on the beaches of the Colony surrounding the area off Cow-cow Chow.

Report from the Select Committee appointed to consider the proposed changes in the Estimates for 1915 and discussion of those changes.

Report from the Government Analyst on the public water supplies for the month of May, 1914.

Limewashing return for the fortnight ending 28th May, 1914. Mortality return for the weeks ending 17th, 24th and 31st May, 1914.

Mortality return from Macao for the weeks ending 24th and 31st May, 1914.

Rat return for the weeks ending 30th May and 6th June, 1914.

gambling declared a penal offence. We are loth to advocate any legislative restrictions where the principle of "caveat emptor" under ordinary circumstances would so appropriately apply, but the business of our local stock exchange is now surrounded by so many abuses that there is no other alternative. Unless something effective is done, and that quickly, to place this important branch of our commercial system on a sounder basis, we shall have another Black Friday, the permanent effects of which will be felt in Hongkong for years to come."

## 1889.

## SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the Hongkong Telegraph of June 12, 1889.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—170 per cent. premium, sales and buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton.—\$100 per share, sellers.

China Traders Insurance Company.—\$81 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance.—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$132 per share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association.—Tls. 100 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—\$180 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.—\$385 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company.—\$87 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.—\$7 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company.—\$272 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steamship Company.—\$140 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company.—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company.—\$240 per share, buyers.

Indo-China S.N. Company.—5 per cent. div. ex. div. buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company.—\$83 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$260 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$118 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company.—\$127 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$160 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co.—\$14 per share, buyers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—180 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—Nominal.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Hotel Co.—Six per cent. Debentures.—\$501.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue).—\$51 per share, buyers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new issue).—\$14 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$133 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$7 per share, sellers.

West Point Building Co., Ltd.—\$51 per share, sellers.



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY JUNE 13, 1914

## SHORT STORY.

### AFTER THIRTY

BY JULIAN STREET

[This is a distinctive story with a new flavour. It is clever and original, and it reflects quite daringly the spirit of contemporary life. MacLure's, from which it comes, has not often had anything better in its pages. Wickett meets a charming married woman at dinner and arranges to meet her next day at the Cafe Lafayette. But she does not come.]

(Continued from last Saturday)

The noise of service and of conversation was wafted from the other room, along with palate tempting odours. Save for one other man, who had come in late, he was alone in the ante-room. His companion was an old Frenchman with white hair and beard, and humorous dark eyes framed in a patchwork of wrinkles. Placid and observant, he waited philosophically for some one, and watching Wickett, who was so plainly eager and impatient, he remembered episodes of his own youth, and laughed inwardly.

"Ah, my old one!" The gentleman rose suddenly and shook both hands of another Frenchman who had entered. Linking arms, they passed into the restaurant, leaving Wickett alone in his discomfort.

Judgment, assisted by vanity, told him that there had been some mistake. He would not think that she had disappointed him deliberately. Could she have gone to Martin's, or to Louis Martin's? Possibly. But it would not do to telephone, and have her name howled through the rooms by pages. He did not wish, either, to call up her house, but, after careful deliberation, concluded it to be his only course.

The maid who responded to his telephone call informed him that her mistress had gone out to luncheon. That was something. "Where?" he demanded.

"She did not say, sir."

"When Mrs. Railey returns," he instructed her, "please ask her to call up Granbery 6340." Then he hung up the receiver, quickly. It wouldn't do to leave his name, to be sure, there was no harm in it, but it might embarrass her. He felt himself to be a slinking rather than a sly Lothario, and did not like the feeling.

Another half hour dragged itself through the lagging clock. He was becoming very hungry. Those whom he had seen go in were now emerging from the dining-room; there was a pleasant odour of post-prandial cigar smoke on the air. He took to pacing the hall, stopping, now and then, at the telephone switch-board, to ask if any one had called him.

At length he grew ashamed to ask again. In order to relieve the tension on his nerves, he tried to concentrate on concrete things: the few French posters hanging on the walls; the geometrical pattern of the floor-covering, by which he could regulate the length of his steps. After promenading back and forth innumerable times, according to the pattern, he discovered a system for following it obliquely, so that he commenced, and ended, in a corner. He began to count his steps, and to attach a strange importance to them. And when passing people innocently crowded him, and spoiled his pattern,

he was irritated to no small degree. Then, when he had just about succeeded in making his mind an almost perfect blank, the switch-board operator called out: "Mr. Wickett!"

Wickett fairly leaped. In an instant he was in the booth.

"Hello!" His voice quavered.

"Hello?" It was her voice, but even in that single word it seemed to lack the sympathetic timbre of the night before.

According to the etiquette of such occasions, they did not mention names.

"What happened?" he cried.

"I've been here ever since quarter of one!"

"Been where?"

"At the old Martin's in University Place, of course!"

He should not have said "of course," and tried to smooth it over by asking solicitously:

"Where did you go?"

"Don't they call it the Lafayette?" she demanded, a note of impatience in her voice. "I've been waiting around both the other Martins."

He groaned. "Didn't I say University Place?" he asked.

"It was terribly stupid of me. I'm awfully sorry!"

"Oh, that's all right," she said, with discouraging indifference.

"It wasn't a very sensible plan, anyway, I'm afraid. I suppose you're half famished? I'm just sitting down to luncheon here, at home."

"Oh, don't!" he cried. "I must see you! We can't leave it like this! Meet me half way somewhere—Delmonico's or Sherry's?"

"But I'm hungry. Hunger is death to adventure."

"No, it's not!" he howled into the instrument.

"And I've dismissed my car."

"Take a taxi!"

"Don't you think we had better postpone it?"

"No, I don't! Postponement is death to adventure."

"Well," she gave in reluctantly, "if it's as bad as that—"

"Heaven bless you!" he said fervently. "Where shall we meet?"

"St. y where you are," she laughed. "If you went out you might get lost again."

Wickett went directly to a window commanding the street, and mounted guard. Taxi came and went. He watched them eagerly. When he had stood there for some time, a motor-car, arrived with a solitary lady. She wore a tan suit trimmed with some dark fur, and a toque of the same skin. His heart jumped. No; she was heavier than Mrs. Railey, and not so handsome. He remained on watch for half an hour. Then, becoming restless again, he made the circuit of the rooms. The woman in the tan suit was seated in a chair near the restaurant doorway.

"Well!" she exclaimed, rising. "It began to look as if you had disappeared again!" Her voice was sharp.

Wickett gasped. He felt his face becoming scarlet. He didn't want to tell the truth now, but he told it because he couldn't think of any likely lie.

"I was watching at the window," he said miserably. "I saw you come, but I didn't know you in a hat and coat. I seem to have made a hideous mess of everything to-day!"

"Were you watching for a woman in evening dress?" she

asked, with a laugh not altogether gay.

He felt the spirit of adventure sinking with folded wings. They moved toward the dining-room. As they entered, the old Frenchman whom he had noticed in the waiting-room, almost two hours before, emerged. He stepped aside politely for Mrs. Railey, and reviewed her, as she passed, with the eye of a connoisseur. Then he caught sight of Wickett, and seemed to recognize him. "Ah!" said his twinkling brown eye. "So she is arrived at last, your beautiful friend! And a little quarrel—I read it in your faces. That is right, my children. Love, quarrel, and love again, while you are young! After sixty—trust me, it is so—there is not the zest in life."

There were plenty of tables now. They chose one by a window, and sat sedately. The luncheon he had ordered on arriving was now quite out of the question. Some dishes were no longer to be had, others not to be desired at so late an hour. Like most New Yorkers of his class, Wickett had a fatuous pride in his ability to order. A good luncheon would not mend matters, perhaps, but it might help. He considered the menu carefully, selecting, discarding, revising. Meanwhile his guest sat motionless, save for a foot tapping rapidly upon the carpet.

Wickett felt the tapping through his boot-sole, and it did not tend to soothe him.

To the head waiter who had attended, patiently, he gave his order, looking as he did so to Mrs. Railey for a confirmation of each dish selected.

"Guinea-pen?" she interrupted suddenly. It was the first word she had spoken at the table.

"If you don't mind, I'd rather not have the guinea-pen. Just something light, that won't spoil my dinner."

With some difficulty, the order was amended. His salad did not suit her, either. Nor the Russian dressing. Even the cold comfort of a hot repeat was denied him; for the meal degenerated, under Mrs. Railey's strictures, into something like a cold buffet.

"I thought you were hungry?" he said, as cheerfully as he could.

"I was," she replied wanly. "But somehow my appetite has gone."

Yet, on the night before, he had thought their tastes alike! A gastronomic chasm yawned between them. Elbows on the cloth, and chin on hands, she gazed out of the window. The sun cast long shadows in the street. Wickett looked at her. Yes, she was handsome, no one could deny it. Not so handsome, though, as he had pictured her. And their tastes! Suddenly he thought of Mollie. Mollie never would have let things sag away like this! Mollie would have wanted a good luncheon. She liked what he liked.

The two devoured their eggs a la Frigaron with but slight seasoning of conversation. He made a desperate effort to resume last night's relation.

"Don't you think," he asked, trying to gaze ardently, "that this delay—the nervousness of waiting, you know—don't you think it gives a little tang?"

"Perhaps it does," she said untruthfully; but she was not a good dissembler—at least, not then.

"I hope," he went on desperately, "that you'll overlook my stupidity about all this."

She tried to be gracious, but he had to take her tea-cup from her mouth to answer:

"Don't mention it. It was my mistake as much as yours."

"Oh, no!" he protested, do-clarating to himself, "hat, all the same, he had said 'University Place.'"

"Indeed it was!"

There seemed to be nothing

more to say upon the subject, after that; clearly, it was quite exhausted. Wickett tugged desperately for something brilliant to say, but could not even think of anything intelligent. Meanwhile Mrs. Railey poked at her salad with her fork. Presently a smile came over her face.

"Tell me something," she said suddenly, looking at him with the first animation she had shown. Didn't you feel, this morning, as if you'd give almost anything to get out of this engagement? She continued to regard him with a shrewd, quizzical look.

"Oh, no!" he replied, with superlative yet unconvincing fervour. "Not at all! Did you?" He had lied like a gentleman—a most uneasy gentleman. Truth could not be resurrected easily. It lay dead, between them, on the table, as upon a bier.

"Not exactly," she retreated. In the longer silence that followed, Wickett heard a waiter dropping ice into a glass, in a far corner of the room. He took a drink of water.

"Perhaps you'd like some dessert?" he suggested finally.

"No, thanks."

"Nothing else?"

"No, thanks; it's getting late."

He looked at his watch, and said, "You." Then he called the waiter and asked for the check.

He asked in a rather cheerful voice. The awful afternoon's adventure was almost at an end.

Mrs. Railey had been looking, idly, about the room. Suddenly he saw her eyes dilate. She drew a sharp breath, and let it go in a smothered exclamation, at the same time bowing her head, as if to conceal her face.

To Wickett her action was as graphic as that of any actress he had ever seen, in the familiar situation on the stage. His heart sank. Yet, at the same time, some little devil of mischief inside him, whispered: "She should say, 'My God! My husband!'" However, she did not say that. What she said was:

"Don't look around!"

"No, is it?"

"I think it is your wife," she said in a low, tense voice.

Wickett leaned back in his chair. A sigh of relief escaped him, and a smothered grin broke slowly over his features.

"It can't be," he reassured her.

"Where does she sit?"

"Don't look!" she cautioned, clenching his hand spasmodically.

"She'll see you. She is directly back of you, three tables away."

"Don't worry," he said cooly. "I'm sure it isn't Mrs. Wickett. But, if it is, it's all right. Of course I'm going to look." He did so, and turned back, quickly, to reassure her:

"Nothing like her. I knew it wasn't. My wife is a thoroughbred. She wouldn't have the bad taste to come here under the circum—"

He stopped short in the middle of the fatal word.

Mrs. Railey's head flew back. Her eyes flashed, large and angry.

"You told!" she whispered out. The blood surged to his face. He swallowed hard.

"Why?" he floundered, "the trouble was that—at least—"

She was breathing fast.

"Do you think it was fair?"

"No."

"Why did you do it, then?"

"As a protection to us both."

Her reply was a snarl.

"It wasn't square to tell," he said miserably, "and it wasn't square not to tell. But, of the two, telling her seemed best. I told her I proposed, this idiotic thing—that it was all my fault—"

"Why didn't you send word to me and call it off?"

"I lacked the courage, to do that."

Truth leaped to life again, and grinned sardonically.

"I wish you hadn't lacked it. I should have been glad."

"I rather hoped you would back out," he owned.

"If you hoped that, why were you so urgent on the 'phone'?"

"Oh," Wickett hedged, "I wanted to see you."

Truth suffered a relapse. But Mrs. Railey would not let him lie in peace.

"That wasn't it," she declared. "It was because you dreaded to be laughed at by your wife."

The waiter, interrupting with finger-bowl and check, was as welcome as the sight of sunlight to prisoned men. Wickett paid him. He went away.

"Men say," said Mrs. Railey, "that women are the ones who cannot keep a secret!"

He was too crushed to answer.

"What do you suppose your wife thinks of me?" she went on.

"She admires you, I'm sure!" he put in quickly.

"She must admire me!" the lady commented ironically.

"She does!" he protested.

"She told me to go ahead!" Mrs. Railey turned on him a look of righteous anger.

"She evidently considers me dangerous!"

"You would not wish her to think you that?" said he. Then, when she failed to make reply, he added righteously: "I know I don't wish to be thought dangerous!"

"Console yourself!" she retorted drily.

The waiter brought his change. Good waiter! Wickett took up a vague portion of it. His guest was drumming on the cloth with nervous finger-tips.

"I don't blame you in the least," said Wickett, "for hating me. I'm terribly ashamed, and I ought to be." He looked his deep dejection.

There was another, ghastly pause. Then, with a bewildering change of mood, she said to him, almost sweetly: "I've been a very disagreeable guest, Mr. Wickett. Please don't remember me, forever, as ill-tempered."

It was a sudden glimpse of her as a fascinating woman again.

He was on the point of making a brilliant reply, when she gathered up her bag and gloves and arose from the table. Then they moved toward the door. As he passed the woman who had been mistaken for his wife, Wickett looked at her with a strange, numb interest. How could any one have thought she looked like Mollie?

Outdoors, on the steps, Mrs. Railey offered him her hand.

"We are friends?" she asked.

He took the hand.

"From the bottom of my heart!" he answered gratefully.

As they descended the steps she said:

"What you did—telling, I mean—was really the right thing, after all, you know."

He shook his head, doubtfully.

"You are very generous."

"Helping her into a taxi, he was grateful to her, for not suggesting that they drive uptown together."

"It has been an adventure, in a way, after all," she smiled, through the open door.

"And we are a little bit alike in some things, aren't we?"

"We are even more alike than you suppose!" she agreed, with a humorous nod.

And Truth, who had followed quietly, planted an unfelt harpoon in Wickett's back, and leaped to the seat beside the taxi driver.

The machine started with a jerk. Mrs. Railey turned and, looking through the little glass behind her, saw him standing there, gazing after her. Then, with a comfortable sigh, she leaned upon the uncomfortable cushions.

It was half past five when she alighted at her door. Twilight was gone, and the street-lamps flickered in the early winter night. She paid the driver, crossed the walk, rang the door-bell. A maid admitted her. The hall glowed agreeably in the light of shaded lamps. On the table, just inside the door, lay a derby and a pair of gloves. She took them

up mechanically, and hung them on a closet hook. Then she went upstairs.

A streak of light, falling across the hall, told her that her husband's bedroom door stood open. She moved toward it. As she came into the light, he saw her.

"Hello, dear!" he cried, letting fall the ends of the scarf he was about to tie.

"Hello, Fred."

She entered. He met her in the middle of the room, kissed her, and rubbed his cheek playfully against hers, which was still cool with the air of out-of-doors.

"Did he give you a good lunch?" he asked, with a smile.

"Aren't you glad you decided to go, after all?"

She took one of his hands and patted it abstractedly.

"It was funny," she said slowly, "and it was dreadful, and he's really very nice. I'll tell you about it at dinner. Now I must dress."

She dropped his hand and moved away. But at the door she turned.

"It's too much effort. There's nothing in adventure after thirty-five."

And Truth, the tried little god, who had followed her upstairs, sat down, and crossed his legs, and sighed a happy sigh; for he felt very much at home.

## SWEEPSTAKES.

The Prizes—And the Blanks.

The Government of Lucerne has decided to suppress the English sweepstake and betting offices in that canton. The lead of Lucerne will, in all probability, be followed by Geneva and other cantons, so that in a short time Switzerland may have to be reckoned, in betting law parlance, as that thing most dreaded of English bookies, a "place" within the prohibitions of the law. France, Belgium, and Holland have previously driven forth these houses, whose existence is an attempt to circumvent the Betting House Act of 1853. Doubtless other lands afar off will be sought for hospitality, and in some a temporary haven may be found. But over all hangs the threat of the Postmaster-General to cut the postal communications, and that, of course, will be the end of all.

The exploits of the foreign betting houses, nefarious enough though some of them have been, have in recent years been completely outdone by the raids of the sweepstake-monger. There are fashions in gambling as in everything else. At the present moment the most popular vogue is the sweepstake. To a certain extent it has always been with us. But we have travelled a long way, from the sixpenny or shilling "sweep" on the Derby. Sweepstake-mongering is now a highly organized industry, conducting its operations from abroad to avoid the penalties of the Lotteries Acts. The lure is a big prize for a very trivial stake. It is difficult to get reliable figures of the numbers engaged in this business, for they are continually changing their names and addresses. They may pitch their tents some fine morning in Geneva, and when disappointed British "punters" become too clamorous, some other fine morning it will be discovered that during the night "they" have folded their tents like the Arabs and silently stolen away, to reappear somewhere else in more glorious guise.

The History of a "Sweep."

The manner in which a confiding British public is imposed upon by these sweepstake promoters can best be illustrated by going through the life history of a sweepstake as it is lived to-day.

The way to make money out of sweepstakes is not to buy tickets, but to make them. The first thing the promoter has to do is to secure a good title; for, in spite of the aspersions which a great Englishman cast upon names, the English people do apparently attach much value to them. The promoter may style himself a Sports Club, a Co-operative Society, or a Syndicate. Any of these is quite attractive; perhaps "Syndicate" is the best; it suggests great wealth. Having then secured a title, say the "Derby Diddlers' Syndicate," he next proceeds to get an address, which he can easily do by renting a box at a Swiss Post Office for a nominal payment. To deal with the letters, he may either live in Switzerland himself, or, as is often done, advertise in the sporting papers for a clerk who will forward the letters in parcels to England, where the business is chiefly transacted.

The next and most important step is to secure clients, and this can be achieved either by purchasing lists of addresses, or, what is much more effective, getting a weekly paper to boom the concern—for a consideration, of course. This must be done carefully so as to avoid a breach of the Lotteries laws. A clever way of doing it is to insert replies to alleged correspondents certifying, as to the honour and repute of this particular syndicate, and stating in other replies that all other concerns are to be avoided like the plague. In all the literature issued by the syndicate it is considered important to describe the scheme as "a really genuine sweepstake," and to warn the public against all others, which may be summarily dismissed as "swindles." There is an ineradicable belief in many minds that denunciation of fraud is a certificate of honesty.

## Artistic Verisimilitude.

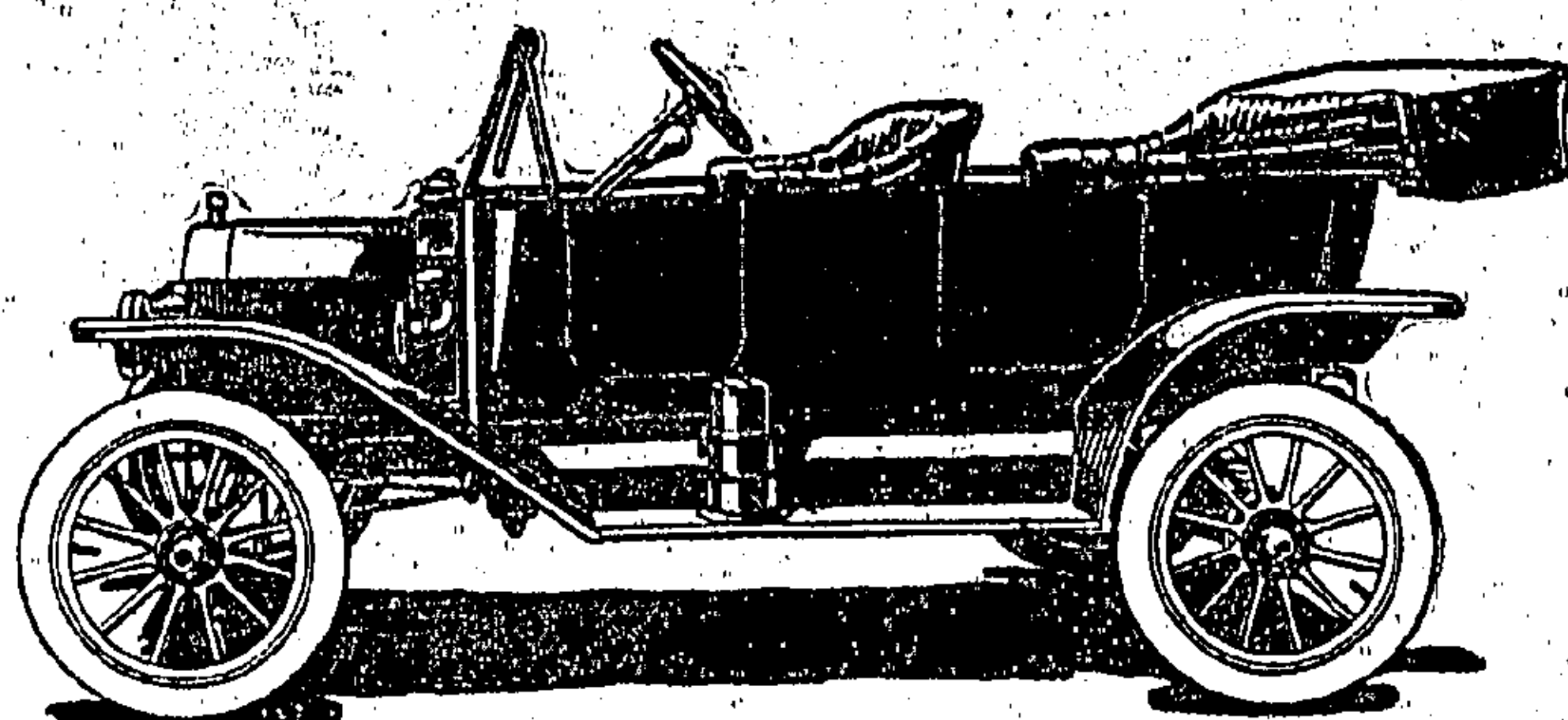
A popular idea with promoters is to state in their circulars that they are giving a share of the money to charities. This never fails, for England is a country of widows and orphans, as may be often seen from a cursory reading of Parliamentary debates. Of course, it may occur to a few people that it isn't the promoter at all who is giving the money to charity, but the subscribers to the "sweep." But that is only one of the minor risks of sweepstake promoting. Another idea much approved of is to publish on the back of the tickets a photograph of a bankers' deposit receipt containing the amount of the prize money. This is usually done by getting the loan of a cheque for the amount and depositing it for a day perhaps. This leads the public to believe that their prize money at least is secure; they will never make inquiries at the bank to see if it is still there.

When the day of the drawing arrives it is important to invite all the Press to be present. They can usually be depended upon to ignore the invitation. In arranging the draw the only thing that matters is the list of the probable horses running. The consolation prizes of £2 10s. Od. may be given away in any manner thought best. The main thing is to give them away. But the distribution of the big prizes has to be done about carefully. In the early days it was thought sufficient to publish a list of the winning numbers only. But this primitive idea has long been discarded. It is now necessary to give names and addresses, but these generally present no insuperable difficulties to the complete "sweepstake-monger." It adds considerably to the illusion if the promoter can print photographs of the "cheques" paid to the winners, and can send a few small subscriptions to charities.





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# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY JUNE 13, 1914

## INTERPORT SHOOTING.

Are the Present Conditions Fair to all?

### (SPECIAL ARTICLE.)

Now that the Interport Rifle Competitions are over for another year a few comments may well be made as to whether or not the contest is run on lines which are likely to secure for all participants the maximum of advantage. To be an ideal test, of course, the match should be shot off by the various teams at the same time and place. And the writer sees no reason why that should not be done. In the case of cricket and football it is found possible to send teams from one port to another; then why not in the case of shooting? After all, rifle shooting is of more practical value than either of the games mentioned; but for some reason or other there does not appear to be sufficient enthusiasm among riflemen to arrange a yearly Far Eastern Biscuit. Let it be hoped that the day will come when such an event will periodically occur.

Bad for Hongkong. As long as the contest is decided under present conditions there will always be ground for complaint. Under existing arrangements the match has to be shot off during May month, and this is where the injustice comes in. A month suitable, so far as weather conditions are concerned, to one port is not necessarily the best for another. Indeed, it may be said that May is about the very worst month that could be selected so far as Hongkong is concerned. Previously it was the custom to shoot off in October or November—months which were fairly good for Hongkong. But to expatriate Hongkong riflemen to do their best in May month is absolutely absurd. That is one of Hongkong's rainy months, the wind is then always "changeable," and even during the course of the shooting it is a frequent experience for cloud and sunshine to alternate with disastrous consequences to the man with the rifle. On the other hand, May suits Shanghai admirably in the matter of weather conditions, while Singapore and Penang can shoot practically any time, inasmuch as there is not the same meteorological variation in either of these places as in Hongkong and Shanghai.

One Way. No doubt the whole matter of revising the date of shooting off will soon come up for consideration, in which case the points mentioned above should be taken into account. If the idea of deciding the competition at the same time and place is not found to be practicable, the only other fair way would seem to be to permit each port to select the month which suits it best. That, of course, would weaken the interest somewhat by spreading it out over a lengthy period, but it would at any rate make the competition a much truer test of the shooting capacities of the competitors than is possible under the conditions which now prevail.

## LANGKATS.

After occupying the market's attention almost exclusively for some time Langkats are being given a rest for the present, says the N. O. Daily News of June 4. It is believed that a stage has been reached when the output should keep above the 9,000 tons, promised by the directors at the last annual meeting. As a considerable advance in share values has already taken place, any future rise can only ensue upon a large increase in the output, or when there is news about deepening operations. In ordinary circumstances there is little reason to expect a drop in prices, unless there is a notable decrease in the present output.

## TELEGRAMS.

[The following telegrams arrived too late for insertion on Page 1.]

### THE FRENCH CRISIS.

### THE FATAL RESOLUTION.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph"]

London, Received June 13. Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the resolution on which the Government was defeated said the Chamber, respecting the wishes of the electors, could only give confidence to a Government capable of realising a combination of the forces of the Left.

M. Ribot, in a speech, had previously declared his intention of governing with a majority of the Left.

### GREECE AND TURKEY.

### LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

London, Received June 13. Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that six steamers chartered by the Government are continuously transporting refugees to the Aegean Islands.

M. Venezelos, in the Chamber, said the Turkish persecutions were unparalleled in history, being aimed at the elimination of populations inhabiting the country for several thousands of years.

Besides a thousand Greeks from Thrace, over 20,000 from Asia Minor have arrived in Greece and 50,000 more from the Asiatic coast are awaiting a chance of departing.

### MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

### PRESIDENT WILSON HOPEFUL.

London, Received June 13. Reuter's Washington correspondent states that President Wilson considers that the progress of mediation at Niagara is most encouraging, and he expects a favourable outcome in a few days.

Reuter's correspondent at Tampico states that the steamer Antilla discharged cargo which was immediately entrained for the rebels.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that it is announced that no vessels carrying munitions will be given clearance for a Mexican port in future. The Antilla got away through a misunderstanding between Government departments.

### AMERICA CUP TESTS.

London, Received June 13.

Reuter's correspondent at New York states that the Resolute won the third race between the America Cup defenders.

[The Resolute is the New York Yacht Club's candidate for the honour of defending the America Cup against Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger, Shamrock IV. Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt is the chief financial backer of the boat. The Resolute is only 105 feet in length, and, if she wins the elimination trials, she will be the smallest yacht that has ever participated in a race for the famous Cup.]

## PROMISSORY NOTE ACTION.

Holland China Trading Co. Secure Verdict.

This morning in the Summary Court, Mr Justice Hazeland gave judgment in the case in which the Holland China Trading Co. of 13a, Des Vaux Road Central, sued Chin Tin-cho, a broker, carrying on business at 205, Queen's Road Central, to recover the sum of \$973.55 from the defendant as endorser of a promissory note for \$91, dated November 13, 1913, to be repaid at an agreed rate of exchange of 1/11.1-16.

Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. L. O. Faithfull defended.

In the course of a lengthy and interesting judgment, his Lordship said:—The plaintiff claims from the defendant the sum of \$973.55, as endorser of a promissory note for the sum of \$91 sterling dated the 13th November, 1913, and payable on the 11th January 1914, and signed by the defendant, at the agreed rate of exchange of 1s. 11.1-16d., which has been dishonoured by the drawer.

I shall first deal with the question of fact. There was a conflict of evidence as to why the defendant signed the note. The evidence of Tang Lai-chun, compradore to the plaintiff firm, was as follows:—The defendant signed exhibit one in my presence. As I did not care to trust the Li Hing, the defendant said he was a partner and he would sign and it would be all right. In cross-examination the witness stated as follows:—I never told the defendant that the chop on the note was different from the chop on other notes.

The defendant's evidence was as follows:—I signed exhibit 1, because in the former chop of the Li Hing three of the four corners were missing and the one on exhibit 1, was complete and the compradore was doubtful about the chop. The compradore Tang Lai-chun gave his evidence in a clear and convincing manner. The defendant on the other hand gave his evidence badly. I believe the evidence of Tang Lai-chun and disbelieve the evidence of the defendant. I am satisfied that the defendant signed the note because the compradore did not trust Li Hing and not because, as is suggested by the defendant, the compradore was not satisfied it was a genuine chop.

It was submitted by Mr. Faithfull that the endorsement being on the face of the document, was not a good endorsement and that an endorsement must be only on the back of the document. The point was raised in Rex v. Bage 1795, L. Strange 18, where it was decided that it is not essential to the validity of an endorsement that it should be on the back of the bill or note. It may equally well be on the face.

The subject of transfer by endorsement is thus dealt with in Halsbury, Vol. 11 in paragraph 854. "In order to operate as a negotiation, the endorsement must be written on the bill itself and be signed by the endorser." I will now refer to section 56 of the Bill of Exchange Ordinance 1885. The words of the section are as follows:—"Where a person signs a bill otherwise than as drawer or acceptor, he thereby incurs the liability of an endorser and a holder in due course."

Section 56 of our ordinance is the same, word for word as section 56 of the Bill of Exchange Act 1882, 55, 46, Vic. Cap. 61. In Chalmers 1, Bill of Exchange Act Page 208 there is the following illustration given under section 56. "A note is made payable to C or order. After issue D adds his signature thereto to accommodate

## GREAT SHIPPING LINES AMALGAMATE.

P. and O. and British India Companies.

It is officially announced, says the *Globe* of May 22, that an amalgamation has been arranged between the P. and O. Steamship Company and the British India Steamship Company.

Arrangements have been concluded by the two boards, subject to confirmation by the shareholders, for an exchange of stock, and a circular will be issued early next week setting forth the details of the proposed fusion.

The arrangement provides for an exchange of British India £50 ordinary shares for £33 6s. 8d. of P. and O. Deferred stock and £100 British India Preferred stock for £100 P. and O. Preferred stock.

The companies will continue to work as separate entities, but the directors of the P. and O. Company will join the board of the British India Company, and the directors of the latter will join the board of the P. and O.

When the amalgamation is completed, the interests of the two undertakings will be in all respects identical.

Both the P. and O. and the British India Co., have long been rivals for the Indian trade. The former company's vessels run to Bombay and Calcutta and the latter to Madras and Calcutta.

The P. and O. Co. owns about 62 vessels, and the British India Co., about 120. The former company's steamships are, however, by far the larger.

## FAR EASTERN MAIL CHANGE.

The General Post Office in London announces that mails for the Far East for transmission via Vancouver will be dispatched from Liverpool on alternate Wednesdays in future instead of on alternate Fridays. Consequently mails will be closed at the General Post Office in London at midnight on the alternate Tuesdays.

The first and next mail closing under the new arrangement was to be at midnight on Tuesday, May 26.

and guarantee the maker. D is not liable as a new maker but he is liable as an endorser even if he wrote his name on the face of the bill. This is exactly what occurred in the present case. The learned editor with respect to the above illustration refers to the case *ex parte Yates*, 1858, 2 De G. and J. 191 (see judgment of Lord Justice Knight Bruce) and also to the case of *Steel v. McKinley* 1880, 5, Appeal Cases 754.

I would also mention Section 85 subsection 2 of the Bills of Exchange Ordinance 1885, which is word for word the same as the corresponding section in the Bills of Exchange Act 1882. The words of the sub-section are as follows:—"Where a note runs 'I promise to pay' and is signed by two or more persons, it is deemed to be their joint and several notes."

Chalmers at Page 298 gives the following illustration under the sub-section:—"Perhaps if a note runs 'I John Brown promise to pay' and it is signed by Smith as well as Brown, Smith would only be liable as endorser under section 56 and not as a co-maker. With respect to the note the subject matter of this action, the defendant is clearly liable as an endorser, but doubtful as a co-maker. Judgment for the plaintiff with costs."

## DUFFERIN ARRIVES.

Troopship Fetches New Indian Regiment.

The R.I.M.S. Dufferin, which arrived in the harbour to-day, brought on board the 74th Punjabi Regiment and Nos. 2 and 3 Companies of the Hongkong and Singapore Battalion of the Royal Garrison Artillery. Yesterday the 8th Rajputs, whose place is being taken by the 74th Punjabis, moved to the camp at Hungghom, vacating quarters for the new arrivals, who commenced to disembark this morning at Holt's Wharf. The newcomers will take over the Whitfield Camp Barracks.

The 74th Punjabis were formed in Vellore in 1776 by Captain Donald Campbell on drafts from the fifth, ninth and tenth Carnatic Battalions and were originally styled the fourteenth Carnatic Battalion. During its history the regiment's designation has been changed many times, the first being in 1784 when the title was altered to 14th Madras Battalion; 1798, to 6th Regiment Madras National Infantry; 1824 14th Regiment Madras N.I.; 1874 14th Regiment Madras Infantry; 1901, 14th Madras Infantry; and 74th Punjabi, their present designation, in 1903.

Their standard, which has been found on many of the principal Eastern battle-fields, bears a Dragon with the Motto "Ready and True" and also the following engagements:—Carnatic, Sholinghur, Mysore, Mahedipoor, China, and Burma 1885-87.

The composition of the regiment as given in the Indian Army List is as follows:—Four companies of Punjabi Mussalmanas, two companies of Sikhs, other than Jats and Mazhis, and two of Punjabi Hindus.

## SOLDIER CHARGED.

Accused of Striking Japanese Woman.

At the Police Court, this morning, Pte. James Regan, D.C.L.I., was charged before Mr. Melbourne with assaulting a Japanese, the wife of the proprietor of the Tokyo Hotel, in Pottinger Street. Complainant said that when her maid servant went to close the door the defendant caught her by the hand and tried to pull her out. The girl cried out and when complainant went to the door the defendant rushed in and struck complainant on the face.

Defendant:—Which side of the face did I hit you?

Witness:—The left.

Defendant:—At the police station last night she pointed to the right side.

In his statement, defendant said he was on his way to the Star Ferry when two Japanese girls spoke to him. He said "Good night" in Japanese—that was all he knew in Japanese. Then a Japanese man came and said he had insulted his wife. Defendant denied it and the man said "If you come in my place I will tell you something." Defendant said "Tell me here" and took off his belt and gave it to a friend. He then told the Japanese man that if he did not clear off he would "see him off." He told them to bring the police and they brought two Chinese who could not speak English. He walked on to the ferry when a European constable stopped him and said he would have to go to the station. He went with the constable.

His Worship said he thought defendant struck the complainant, but not intentionally, and did it more in play. He would be dismissed with a caution.

## THE CHILDAR PIRACY.

The Captain's Story of the Affair.

The hearing of the Childar piracy case was continued this morning at the Police Court, by Mr. Wood.

Harold Neilsen, master of the ship, said that he was reading a newspaper in his cabin when he heard a noise. He rushed out on deck and he was prevented from going any further by ten or fifteen men armed with revolvers. He could not retreat. The pirates were shooting and yelling, but he could not understand what was said. The pirates caught hold of him and dragged him to the chief engineer's room. The door was locked and then they dragged him down the after deck. He saw the chief officer there. The second officer was lying down in the same place, his face being covered with blood. There was a crowd of armed pirates hovering around him. Witness asked the second officer if he was shot, and the answer was that he did not know. It was dusk at the time. The pirates then went through witness's clothes and snatched his necktie. They attempted to get a ring from his finger, but it would not come off. A man came with a knife with the intention, as far as witness understood, to cut the ring off his hand. A pirate who looked like the leader, examined the ring, found it was not very valuable and sent the other pirates away. Witness was then forced to open the door of the wheelhouse, a revolver being pointed at him. All he could understand them to say, was "cash box, cash box."

By Mr. Wood:—They discharged two or three shots in the officers' mess-room. There must have been nearly 100 pirates on board. He was bound hand and foot. When he opened the wheel-house door he saw the Chief Engineer and the Chief Officer also bound. They lay there for hours—until midnight, when the pirates left the ship. The engines were kept running and he was afraid the ship would run ashore. He was bound so tightly that the binding cut into his flesh and pained him terribly. Two Chinese cut the bonds. When he went on deck the anchor was down. The ship was absolutely ransacked. A British mail bag from Hongkong to Bangkok was empty. At day-break he found the ship in Bias Bay, two miles from Triple Island. After the ship had passed Bias Bay, the pirates turned the ship round and headed for shore. Prisoners were committed to gaol to await extradition to Canton by His Excellency's order. They would not be sent to Canton for fifteen days, said Mr. Wood, and if they thought they were being unlawfully detained they could apply for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by the Correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

## AN EXPLANATION.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—Referring to your report of the proceedings in the Morphine case, now engaging the attention of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, I wish to bring to the notice of the public that the Mr. Oraz therein referred to is not Mr. H. Oraz of the firm of H. Oraz & Co., who is now in London on business.

Yours etc.  
CHAN WOO MAN,  
Attorney for Mr. H. Oraz.

## RENDITION WANTED.

Case Connected with the alleged Bank Frauds.

The Police Court proceeding were resumed this morning for the rendition of a man named Roberts with aliases of Richard son, Morris Riley, and Ribeiro formerly a clerk in Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Company, who is wanted in Hongkong on two charges of forgery, and is at present under arrest at Colombo. The case is connected with the alleged frauds at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, made the application.

Ng Chin, an office boy in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, said on January 17 he saw a Japanese boy in the bank. It was the same boy as he saw giving evidence in Court yesterday. He saw the boy in the bank about 11 a.m. Witness was sent out with a chit book on which there was the name Ip Chun-tum in Chinese and English. He went to find the man who had brought the book. He asked the people around who brought it and the Japanese said he had brought it. The Japanese said it belonged to someone staying in his hotel—the name of the person was not mentioned. He could not say if the name "Nominata Hotel" was on the card but it was a card like the one produced. He did not give the book back to the Japanese boy, but took it back to Mr. Dunnell, who told witness the book had come from Reiss and Company, compradore's department, Lipo. He did not take the book to Reiss and Company; he went outside to look for the Japanese and a messenger of the bank was sent with the book to Reiss and Company.

Mr. Lewis then asked his Worship to adjourn the case for Mr. Woodcock, Chief Clerk to the Magistracy, to give evidence that the offence, on conviction, was liable to punishment of more than a year.

The case was adjourned until Monday at 11 o'clock.

## STABLE COOLIE'S DEATH.

Inquiry Commenced This Morning.

An inquiry was conducted by Mr. J. K. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, into the circumstances attending the death of a coolie who was found dead at Kennedy's Stables, Causeway Bay, on the 4th inst.

Dr. McKenny said death was due to a ruptured spleen; which might or might not have been caused by a blow. A blow would not necessarily leave a mark.

Mr. Walter Old, employed at the stables, said he parted the deceased and the No. 1 boy, who were wrestling on the morning of the 4th. The deceased walked outside and a quarter of an hour afterwards witness heard he was dead. The No. 1 boy then ran away and had not since been seen. Mr. Wood:—At the time the deceased died did you make a search for the No. 1 boy?

Witness:—At that time the No. 1 was holding up the deceased. Witness, continuing, said the No. 1 boy had been at the stables for about nine years. Witness stood by the deceased a little while and in the meantime the No. 1 disappeared. No one saw him go.

Sergeant Ogg spoke to being called to the stables in connection with the death. He had the body taken to the Mortuary. The inquiry was adjourned sine die for the attendance of Mr. Scull, who this morning went into the Peak Hospital.



## FOR THE LADIES.

## WEEKLY CAUSERIE ON WOMEN'S MATTERS

FIGURES OF THE FASHIONABLE CAPE—THE NEW TICOAT—DAINTY "SWEETS" FOR SUMMER.

Greatest possible difference in the degrees of the opening is several inches in depth, but more often is much modification, and a mode has sprung up in the shape of a small square revealing a couple of inches of neck back from a single inch at the front. The gimpes made in this form have half-length sleeves set into cuffs below the elbows. Rows of openwork stitchery trim both front and cuffs. This openwork embroidery appears also on the front and cuffs of a blouse in striped silk crepon, the collar of which is white satin with deep points in front and lined with white pongee.

## Striped Silk.

A house dress in washable wollen crepon has the skirt buttoning down the front, a wide collar and yoke in striped silk, green, brown, and pale blue, with a row of the same into which the skirt is set in gathers each side. The sleeves have cuffs in the striped silk, bordered with little lace frills which fall below the elbows. A pretty blouse in white linen has collar, revers, and cuffs in coloured voile, green or mauve or blue, with a design of cherries and leaves embroidered to match. All these gowns and blouses have a very small décolleté.

## A Feature of Season.

The fashionable cape in some instances resembles the circular cloak of a generation since, with the exception that the fronts are curved upwards, while the back is long enough to reach below the knee-line. One of these, in tomato-red satin, has a turn-down collar of black moiré, piped round the edge with the tomato satin, and fastening at the throat with two large, flat buttons covered with the satin. This cape has ample folds. Its only trimming is a line of black stitching round the outline. The cut is such that though the cape is so full round the lower part, there is but little fullness about the shoulders. There are no sleeves.

## Latest in Petticoats.

Not only are evening gowns absolutely guileless of even a hint of a sleeve, but even the coats have the habit. Most of the smartest loose wraps and capes and coats are sleeveless and slip their empty armholes over fair feminine arms with all the careless abandon of a perfectly good masculine waistcoat. What is lost at one extremity, however, is now made up at the other for protection petticoats have returned again to the fold or rather to enfold slender ankles in scant white ruffles of sheerest organdy or Paris muslin. They are so narrow and so thin that they neither add bulk to the ankle-line nor hide any of it. They quaintly resemble the old style pantaloons as they peep out from under the short ruche edged taffeta skirts of the moment and are indeed a far cry from the petticoat of yore. Indeed, in spite of the fact that they really are petticoats they are never designated as such by the designers and dressmakers but answer the name of underskirts or pantaloons.

## A Scarf Fichu.

One of the latest uses of the scarf is to be converted into an elongated fichu by being trimmed all round with a gathered frill headed by a line of passementerie. When worn this frill lies back on the scarf round the neck, but falls forward in front round the ends. One of these is in sulphur coloured crepe-de-chine with frills of black silk muslin over white ones. Another is made of brocaded gauze in purple or deep green, and the frills are in the shade of green chiffon over others of pale mauve harmonising with the tone of purple. The hat worn with this was a bergerie in purple straw, with a cascade of white flowers and green leaves.

## Wraps and Capes.

Tails in high favour for the making of summer wraps and capes. Parisian monnaies are wearing gorgeous examples of these tulle-made cloaks.

Especially wonderful are they when combined with embroidered chiffons in gold and purple, silver and scarlet and black and white effects.

These wraps are trimmed with ruffles and ruffles of tulle edged with ostrich feathers beautifully dyed and fashioned in most extraordinary designs.

Ostrich feathers are in vogue again. Just at present, in the beginning of their vogue, we shall in all probability be reviewing a charming arrangement of ostrich feather trimmings for dresses, hats, and neck ruff styles for early fall and winter.

## The Black Ribbon Tie.

The lingerie blouse for morning wear should have sleeves to the wrist, but the more dressy type of blouse may have these sleeves of any length—lois, elbow, or three-quarter. A narrow black moiré ribbon is, for the moment, the correct thing to wear with the morning blouse. It can be simply tied in a loose knot or merely folded over and fastened with a quaint pin of jade, amber, turquoise matrix, amethyst, or other brightly coloured stone; but whichever it is, it must be set in a barbaric-looking fashion, for jewellery known as modern is quite out of favour, except for evening wear.

The afternoon and evening blouse (and it is somewhat difficult to tell the one from the other) is often a most elaborate affair. These pictures typify the newest ideas, and as can be seen require a more than usually good dressmaker, or they would look very floppy and unbecoming.

## Apricot Sweet Dishes.

Apricot Fritters.—Strain a dozen bottled or tinned apricots, put them in a flat dish and sprinkle with sugar. Put the yolks of two eggs into a basin and mix them with two tablespoonfuls of salad oil. Stir until they are thoroughly amalgamated, then add a pinch of salt, and, very gradually, six ounces of flour previously dried and sifted. When all is thoroughly smooth add gradually one gill of tepid milk. Beat for a quarter of an hour, then cover with a cloth and let stand for an hour or two. When wanted dip the apricots in the batter and fry in boiling fat until a delicate brown. Drain, sprinkle with sugar, and serve with custard.

Apricots à la Colbert.—Boil a small quantity of rice in milk until it is quite tender and has soaked up all the milk, then beat in one gill of whipped cream flavoured with vanilla. Strain the juice from some bottled apricots, and fill the hollows with the rice. Fit the halves together, dip in egg and bread crumbs, and fry in boiling fat. Drain carefully, and send to the table with a sauce made with some apricot jam heated in some of the apricot syrup and flavoured with shredded almonds.

Apricot and Banana Canellettes.—Chop a banana up small and add to it four tablespoonfuls of chopped bottled apricots. Separate the yolks and whites of three eggs and beat each separately, adding one whole egg to the yolks, with a little sugar and a spoonful or two of milk. Put a small piece of butter into an omelette pan, mix the beaten whites with the yolks, and when the butter is quite hot pour the mixture into the pan. While this is cooking heat the chopped apricots and banana in a little apricot syrup, and when the omelette is done turn it on to a hot dish. Cover one half with the fruit, fold over, sprinkle with sugar, and serve at once.

Apricot d'Artois.—Make some good puff pastry, roll it out thinly, and shape into an oblong piece about three inches in width. Bake in the oven till cooked. In the meantime rub some bottled apricots through a wire sieve, sweeten if necessary and when the pastry is ready spread with a thick layer of the fruit warmed sufficiently so as to prevent the pastry from becoming heavy. Make a meringue mixture, put it in a forcing bag with a plain tube and force it out in lines across the tart so as to make a lattice work all over. Sprinkle with sugar, decorate with halved glaze cherries and small pieces of angelica, and put in a cool oven to colour slightly. Serve cold.

## CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—1st Sunday, after Trinity; June 14th, 1914. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Peril. Venite: Alcock. Psalms: Robinson and Dupuis. Te Deum: Woodward, Smart and Farle. Benedictus: Pyc. Hymns: 182, 186, Evensong (5.45 p.m.) (Full Choir.) Responses: Peril. Psalms: of the 14th evening Magnificat: Nunc Dimittis: Garrett in F. Anthem: "Sun of My Soul."—Turner. Hymns: 634, 477. Sevenfold Amen. Voluntaries: Andantino in D flat (Lemare). Prelude and Fugue in C minor (Bach). Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Morning 10.30. Hymns: 344; 534, 244, 20. Evening 6. Hymns: 429, 153, 295, 460, 169. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. First Church of Christ Scientist, Macdonald Road. Services Sunday 11.15 a.m., Wednesday 5.30 p.m. Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai, Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m. Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street, Sunday Evening Gospel Service, 8 p.m. German Services:—Berlin Foundling House, Pastor: Johannes Mueller. Roman Catholic Cathedral, Gloucester. Low Masses at 6, 7 and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road. Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Garrison Divine Service:—Church of England Victoria, Cathedral of England, Detention Barracks, 11.45 a.m. Chaplain: R. N. Church of England. Stonecutters Barracks, Under Orders Senior Officer, Church of England, Military Hospital, Bowen Road, 6.15 p.m. Chaplain: Church of England. Lympun, Barracks 11.15 a.m. Chaplain: Church of England. Kowloon, St. Andrew's Church, 10.0 a.m. Offg. Clergyman. Church of England. Mount Austin, Barracks, Under Orders Senior Officer Baptist Victoria, Union Church, 10.30 a.m. Offg. Clergyman. Congregationalist Victoria Union Church, 10.30 a.m. Offg. Clergyman. Presbyterian Victoria, Union Church, 10.30 a.m. Offg. Clergyman. Wesleyan Victoria, Wesleyan Church, 10.15 a.m. Offg. Clergyman. Roman Catholic Victoria, St. Joseph's Church, 10.0 a.m. Offg. Clergyman. Roman Catholic Kowloon, Rosary Church, 9.0 a.m. Offg. Clergyman.

## Unstamped Letters.

A Chinese who brought 117 unstamped letters into the Colony, was fined \$214, at the Police Court, this morning.

## Sale of Timber.

Mr. G. P. Lammert is holding a sale of timber at the Hang Tai Timber yard, Wanchai, at 11 a.m. on Monday.

about three inches in width. Bake in the oven till cooked. In the meantime rub some bottled apricots through a wire sieve, sweeten if necessary and when the pastry is ready spread with a thick layer of the fruit warmed sufficiently so as to prevent the pastry from becoming heavy. Make a meringue mixture, put it in a forcing bag with a plain tube and force it out in lines across the tart so as to make a lattice work all over. Sprinkle with sugar, decorate with halved glaze cherries and small pieces of angelica, and put in a cool oven to colour slightly. Serve cold.

## Salads and Omelettes.

Every kind of salad, if properly made, is acceptable, and nearly all dishes made with eggs and cheese, either hot or cold; for both, while exceedingly nourishing, are not heating. Omelettes of the simpler kind—with fine herbs or grated ham, not rich kidney omelettes—should be served frequently at breakfast and lunch; while as most people in hot weather seem to like a more substantial tea than usual, probably because the other meals are lighter, a variety of dainty sandwiches of cream, or poached meat with lettuce or cress, are always appreciated.

## MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong June 11, 1914.

## BUTCHER MEAT

Meat	Unit	Price
Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, Mei Lung Pa	lb.	12
" Corned, Ham Ngau Yuk	"	20
" Roast, Shiu	"	22
" Breast, Ngau Lam	"	18
" Soup, Tong Yuk	"	18
" Steak, Ngau Yuk Pa	"	22
" do, Sirloin Ngau Lau	"	20
" Sausages, Ngau Chung	"	20
Bullock's Brains, Know	per set	12
" Tongue fresh, Ngau Li	"	0
" corned, Ham Ngau Li	"	14
" Head, Ngau Tau	"	14
" Heart, Ngau Sum	"	24
" Hump, Salt, Ngau Kin	"	12
" Feet, Ngau Kaski	"	12
" Kidneys, Ngau Yiu	"	22
" Tail, Ngau Mei	"	12
" Liver, Ngau Kon	lb.	14
" Tripe (undressed), Ngau To	"	7
Calves Head & Feet, Ngau-chai-tau-kark	set	1
Mutton Chop, Yeung Pai Kwat	lb.	25
" Leg, Yeung Poi	"	24
" Shoulder, Yeung Shau	"	27
Pigs Chitlings, Chu Chong	"	2
" Brains, Chu Know	lb.	12
" Feet, Chu Kark	"	3
" Fry, Chu Chak	"	17
" Head, Chu Tau	"	10
" Heart, Chu Sum	"	8
" Kidneys, Chu Yiu	"	24
" Liver, Chu Con	"	23
Pork Chop, Chu Pai Kwat	"	27
" Corned, Ham Chu Yuk	"	27
" Leg, Chu Po	"	27
" Fat or Lard, Chu Yau	"	27
Sheep Head and Feet, Yeung Tau Kark	set	7
" Heart, Yeung Sum	"	10
" Kidneys, Yeung Yiu	"	25
" Liver, Yeung Con	"	22
Sucking Pigs, To Order, Chu Cha	"	18
Suet, Beef, Sang Ngau Yau	"	24
" Mutton, Sang Yeung Yau	"	19
" Veal, Ngau Chai Yuk	"	20
" Sausages, Ngau Chai Chung	"	20

## POULTRY.

Poultry	Unit	Price
Chicken, Kai Chai	lb.	30
Capons, Large, Small, Sin Kai	"	30
Ducks, Ap	"	21
Doves, Pan Kau	each	20
Eggs, Hen, Kai Tau	per doz	25
Fowls, Canton, Kai	"	30
" Hainan, Hoi Nam Kai	"	24
Geese, Ngo	"	24
Geese, Wild, Shai, Shang-ho Yea Ngo	"	24
Musk Deer, Wong Kong	each	—
Hare, Shanghai, Tu Chai	"	—
Partridge, Ohe Khoo	"	—
Pheasant, Shan Kai	pair	3
Pigeons, Canton, Pak Kup	each	30
" Hoihow, Hoi How Pak Kup	"	21
Quail, Um Chuan	dozen	—
Rice Birds, Wo Pa Cheuk	each	—
Snipe, Sa Choy	lb.	50
Turkeys, Cook, Phor Kai Kung	"	45
" Heu, Na	"	—
Wild Ducks, Shai, Shang-hoi Sai Ap	"	—
" 1, Sai Ap Chai	"	—
" 2 Ducks Canton, Sang-Shing Sai Ap	"	—

## FISH.

Fish	Unit	Price
Barbel, Ka Yu	lb.	24
Bream, Bin Yu	"	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish, Hoi Sin Yu	"	18
Carp, Li Yu	"	25
Codfish, Chik Yu	"	25
Codfish, Man Yu	"	26
Crabs, Hai	"	25
Cuttle Fish, Muk Yu	"	14
Dab, Sa Mang Yu	"	9
Dace, Wong Mei Lun	"	8
Dog Fish, Tit Tu Sa	"	15
Eels, Oohong, Hoi Mann	"	18
" Fresh water, Tam Sin Yu	"	30
Eels, Yellow, Wong Sin	"	25
Frogs, Tien Kai	"	28
Garoupa, Pak Pan	"	18
Gudgeon, Pak Kap Yu	"	23
Herrings, Tso Pak	"	18
Halibut, Cheung Kwan Kup	"	18
Labrus, Wong Fa Yu	"	23
Loach, Wu Yu	"	24
Loach, Lung Ha	"	26
Mackerel, Chi Yu	"	28
Monk Fish, Mong Yu	"	2
Mullet, Chai Yu	"	24
Oysters, Sang Hoo	"	24
Parrotfish, Kai Kung Yu	"	15
Perch, Tau Loo	"	9
Pike, Fa Paw Poong	"	14
Plaice, Pan Yu	"	27
Pomfret, Black, Hak Chong	"	33
Pomfret, White, Pak Chong	"	48
Prawns, Ming Ha	"	14
Ray, Pui Pa Sa	"	18
Rock Fish, Sak Ka Kwang	"	14
Roach, Chiu Yu	"	14

## 肉食

Meat	Unit	Price
Shatin—Mauksan Y	lb.	27
Salmou—PS	"	10
SaoYark—Yu	"	11
Shrimps, Hla	"	36
Snapper, Lap Yu	"	30
Soles, Fat Sa Yu	"	28
Tench, Wan Yu	"	18
Turbot, Oho Hlow Yu	"	21
Turtles, small, fresh water, Kork Yu	"	60
White Bait, Ngau Yu Chai	"	—

## FRUITS.

Fruits	Unit	Price
Almonds, Hung Yan	lb.	30
Apples (California)—Kom San Ping Kho	"	20
" (Chesoo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	"	—
" Small, Hoi Tong	each	—
" Custard, Fan Lai Chi	"	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.	4
" (brides), Macao, San Heung Chiu	"	5
Chestnuts, Chinese, Fong Lut	"	—
Carambola, Yeung Tuo	"	—
Cocoanuts, Yeh Tse	each	9
Lemons, China, Ning Moonig	"	8
" America, Kam San Ning Moon	"	9
Lichees Dried, Lai Chi, small Stone	"	00
" Fresh	"	—
Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning Moonig	each	14
Mango, Manila, Lui Sung Mong	"	8
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tse	doz	25
Oranges, (Canton)—San-shing Tin Ching	lb.	10
" Sweet	"	14
Pears, (American), San Shoo Lay	"	15
" (Canton), Cookin, Sa Lay	"	12
Peanuts, Fa Sang	"	12
Persimmons Large, Hung Chai	"	—
Pine-apples, 1st quality, Poon Ti Paw Law	each	12
" 2nd, Chung-tang Paw Law	"	10
Plantain, Tai Chou	lb.	4
Plums, Swatow, Hung Lai	"	6
Pomelo, Siam, Chim Lo Yau	each	6
" Shanghai, Lo Kwat	"	15
Walnuts, Hop Tuo	"	12
" Green, Sang Hop Tuo	"	12
Water Melon, (Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	1
" (China) Sai Kwa	"	—
Grapes, Sang Po Tai Tse	lb.	—

## 菓子

杏仁	枝	梨	枝	梨	枝
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## THIRD GYMKHANA.

## Programme for the Meeting.

Following is the programme of the third gymkhana meeting, to be held at the Happy Valley on Saturday, July 11:—

1.—3.15 p.m. Gymkhana Stakes. Value \$200. Distance One Mile. For all China Ponies. Catch weights at 10st. 0lbs. Winners of an open race or open Griffin race or Ponies that have won the aggregate prize in the Gymkhana Stakes in any season 5lbs. extra. Non-winning Subscription Griffins allowed 5lbs. A Car to be run for five times called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the Season to be won by the Pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana Meetings during the Season, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the Pony on a sale. Any winner of the race this season to carry 5lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a Pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Such 2lbs. to remain deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full penalties without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. In the event of two or more Ponies tying with the same number of marks after Five Races have been run the owners shall either divide the value of the Cup which is hereby placed at \$400 or shall run off on a day to be fixed by the Committee, not being the same day as the last race for the Stakes but within two weeks therefrom. In the event of a run off the weights shall be weight for inches as per scale; Entrance fee \$5. 2nd Prize: \$100. 3rd Prize: \$50. Marks earned to date:—

Aldwych, 4; Roman Chief, 4; Nigerian Chief, 2; Vaden, 2; Soi Kwai, 1; Monarch, 1; 2.—"B-Class" of One Round Flat Race Handicap.—For all China Ponies. Provided there are 12 entries, the race will be split up into higher and lower divisions by the Handicapper to whose discretion the classification of the Ponies will be left. If less than 12 entries it is in the Handicapper's discretion as to whether the race shall be split up or not. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$150 for each class; 2nd Prize: \$75 each. 3rd Prize: \$35 each.

3.—Tent Pegging in Pairs.—Two runs. Competitors must be mounted on China Ponies. Two small cups to be presented to the winning Pair at each competition and at the conclusion of the Season a Trophy will be given to the Pair scoring the highest aggregate of points at all meetings included. To provide for sickness or absence from the Colony a new member may be introduced into a Pair in one competition but not more. In order to win the aggregate Trophy the same Pair must have competed in not less than four competitions. Any Pair whether competing for the Trophy or not may compete for the small cups. Entrance fee.

The Committee of the Gymkhana Club will appoint a Judge whose decision shall be final. In the case of illness or absence of Judge appointed the Committee shall appoint a substitute. 4.—"A-Class" of One Round Flat Race Handicap.—For all China Ponies. See Conditions noted under event No. 2.

5.—Polo Pony Scurry.—Distance about 600 Yards round a post and in. For bona fide trained Polo Ponies regularly played this Season up to the date of this Meeting certified as such by the Committee of the Hongkong Polo Club. To be ridden by playing Members of the Hongkong Polo Club. Catch weights 12 Stone. Entrance fee \$5. First Prize: \$75. 2nd Prize: \$50. 3rd Prize: \$30.

6.—Ladies' Nomination. One Round. Judgment of Pace Competition.—Open to Members of the Gymkhana and Polo Clubs to be Nominated by Ladies. Competitors will be started as in an ordinary race, and will be clear up to and once round the course in a time to be communicated by the starter, and which will be publicly exhibited before the race at the Judges' Box. The winner will be the competitor

## SPECIAL CABLES.

(Special Pacific Service to the "Telegraph"—Router.)

## THE JAPANESE SCANDALS.

## TRIAL OF FOREIGNERS BEGINS.

Tokyo, Received June 12. The trial of Messrs. Hermann, Pooley, Blundell, and others in connection with the Japanese naval contract sensation commenced yesterday morning, an array of foreign and Japanese counsel defending. The British and German consulates were represented. Hermann was examined closely during the morning and, in the afternoon, a letter from Hermann to the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank at Yokohama, authorising them to pay Pooley, Yen 250,000, was one of the exhibits.

## LATE JAPANESE MINISTER.

## A MOST IMPOSING FUNERAL.

Peking, Received June 12. The funeral of the late Mr. Yamazaki, (formerly Japanese Minister to China) was followed by a brilliant procession. The ashes were conveyed in the Presidential carriage to the station through the Chien Men, which has never been opened for a funeral since the members of the Ming dynasty were taken to the place of burial. It was the most imposing spectacle witnessed in Peking for many years.

## SINO-BELGIAN TRUST.

## AGREEMENT REPORTED SIGNED.

Peking, Received June 12. It is reported that the Sino-Belgian draft agreement has been drawn up and signed and that the manager of the Belgian Bank is to be the Belgian director, and Mr. Yang Ting-tung the Chinese director.

## TOO MUCH DYNAMITE.

## Two Charges Against a Chinese.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was charged with being in possession of 13 lbs. of dynamite and 82 detonators over and above his allowance by license at Yau-mat. He was also charged with not having it labelled.

Inspector Gerrard explained that the man was in possession of 20 lbs. of dynamite and 200 detonators, and the basket was unmarked. The defendant got the dynamite from the Government magazine, but he was not permitted by his license to get a second issue before he had used up his first supply. The defendant had apparently allowed the 13 lbs. to accumulate in a match shed at Tai-ki-k-sui, and this he had no right to do. The defendant was in a ricksha near Yau-mat Station when arrested and it looked as though he was going to hand the stuff over to someone he had sold it to. He might mention that the Government dynamite store at Hung-hom was broken open the other night and 15 lbs. dynamite were stolen. Dynamite was bringing a good price just now.

On the second charge his Worship fined defendant \$25, or in default one month, and on the first charge remanded him until Tuesday morning, for further evidence.

passing the winning post at a time approximating nearest to the given time. No watches to be carried. No restrictions as to ponies or weight. The time given will be much longer than that of an ordinary race, and well within the capacity of slow ponies. It may be noted that the record time for a One Round Race is 1 minute 52 seconds. Colours must be worn, and competitors apply at the weighing room for numbered saddle cloths to be carried by the ponies. First, second, and Third Prizes for Ladies presented by the Gymkhana Club. A souvenir will also be presented to the winning competitor. Entrance Free.

7.—One and a Quarter Mile Race. Handicap.—For all China Ponies. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$35.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by the Correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

## THE MILITANTS.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir, I have so far been indebted to you for the hospitality of your columns, I am now indebted to you for a very pretty compliment, my only regret being that its value must of necessity be measured by the value I place upon your Suffrage opinions. Alas for the specious arguments which remained unchallenged and unanswered—will you forgive me suggesting that to some people this may seem a trifle suspicious. However, one more specious question and I will not again burden your pages with my Suffrage sophistries—unless you are simple enough to try to answer it. It has the advantage of being simple, of being founded upon the rock-bottom upon which the whole Suffrage question and the question of the slavery of woman stands, and what is still more important, of occupying but little of your valuable space.

Whom do you consider guilty of the greater crime—the woman who places of causes to be placed, a bomb in Westminster Abbey, (as per latest telegram) or the man who places or causes to be placed a woman in Sampan Street? I venture to believe that, if you will meet my question fairly and honestly, taking into consideration the actions, motives and results, your condemnation of the Militants will be a little less sweeping in future—unless of course you are a compassionate Atheist, in which case the answer is simplicity itself. Sir, I have many friends upon whose opinions on Life and the Suffrage question I do not place a very high value. In fact I think that I may say that I value them in a very similar manner to that in which a student of evolution values the remnant of Man's gradual appendage. Nevertheless they still remain my very good friends, and so Mr. Editor, though this letter will, I expect, end our Suffrage controversy, I trust that you will still count me, your perhaps specious, but nevertheless,

Very friendly,  
HERETIC.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED

## NEW SHIPMENTS

OF

## FRESH SIBERIAN SALMON,

SMOKED

## KIPPERS, FILLETS &amp; HADDOCKS.

P. S.: I just see that in this morning's paper my specious arguments have been answered. Still, they have not yet been answered in your paper.

Sir.—There has lately been a report on Faith Healing and mental suggestion from a committee which has been sitting a long time. It occurs to me that it would be a good thing to try this on these futile suffragists when they are in goal. Hypnotic suggestion might be able to make them eat their meals like ladies, even if it were unable to cure their mental obsessions for ever. If this letter should meet the eye of any of your medical readers, perhaps he would be able to tell us if this would be feasible. Yours etc.,

"AUNTIE."  
Hongkong June 12th, 1914.

## THE BOY SCOUTS.

Sir, I regret that the bare assertion of "One of the Scouts" that they are a "non-military organisation" cannot convince me against the evidence of my senses. I see them constantly carrying out military drills and evolutions. I read in their "Scouts Gazette" of "manoeuvres," "field-days," "exercises," "attacks," "defence"—the whole gamut of warlike phrases. What are they being prepared for? It seems quite possible that "One of the Scouts," in common with the one or two Protestant assistants he mentions, is being kept in ignorance of the real objects of this undoubtedly military movement.

I would inform "One of the Scouts" that the Nationalist Volunteers, as I know them, are not disloyal and are certainly not lacking in "character." We Irish Unionists only quarrel with them because we do not want religious government in Ireland and they do. The Irish Unionist is bound to view Catholic military organization with suspicion. So far as I know, the Boy Scouts in Hongkong are up against the opposition of those who share the political opinions of.

Yours etc.,  
AN IRISH UNIONIST.  
Hongkong, June 12, 1914.

## LORD DENMAN'S FAREWELL.

## Significant Statement.

Melbourne, May 14. Lord Denman, the retiring Governor-General of Australia, to-day took farewell of the Commonwealth Parliament.

Replying to a toast, Lord Denman said that he doubted whether five million people were living anywhere in the world in such prosperous circumstances as were the Australians. A national spirit was growing. During his three years of office the defence of the Commonwealth had greatly progressed. It now possessed a fleet and military forces which were being bound up under a national system. He had been long enough in Australia to realize and sympathize with "the White Australia" policy. While the Commonwealth must rely on Great Britain for many years, she would not be content to rely on Great Britain's treaty with any foreign power. He hoped to interview Mr. Churchill on this matter on his return to England.

## INDEPENDENCE OF MONGOLIA.

Treaties Sought with Four Powers.

Peking, June 1. An interesting development in the Mongolian situation has occurred to-day by the delivery to the British, American, French and German Ministers of a despatch from "The Imperial Mongolian Government" inviting their respective countries to enter into treaties similar to that concluded with Russia.

In view of the Agreement between Russia and China regarding the status of Mongolia, the despatch is worth quoting in full. It is as follows:

"Urga, Mongolia, April, 1914. 'Your Excellency. The Imperial Mongolian Government begs to inform Your Excellency that Mongolia, having declared herself an independent State, is no longer under the Government of China. The ruler of Mongolia is the Djinan Dampa Lama, the Bogda or Hutukhtu, residing at Urga, being at the same time head of the Buddhist religion in this country. Since declaring Mongolia independent, a commercial treaty, as Your Excellency is doubtless aware, has been made with Russia. It is now the earnest desire of the Mongolian Government to enter into similar treaties of commerce and friendship with other nations. We therefore beg to request Your Excellency kindly to send to Urga an authorized Consul or other representative of Your Excellency's Government to conclude similar treaties with the Government of Mongolia according to the treaty between the Russian and Mongolian Governments. We still retain power to give to Your Excellency's Government the same terms as were extended to Russia."

"The Mongolian Government has already twice addressed all the Powers on this matter. Being, however, without a reply, our Government does not know whether such communications have been received by Your Excellency. The Mongolian Government had desired to send an authorized representative to all the Powers, but since our officials are deficient in the knowledge of languages other than Mongolian and Chinese, this Government is unable to do so and has to request Your Excellency's Government to send a representative to Urga to discuss various matters."

Despatches have also been sent to Peking to be forwarded to the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, the United States, France and Germany.—N. O. Daily News.

## Today's Advertisements

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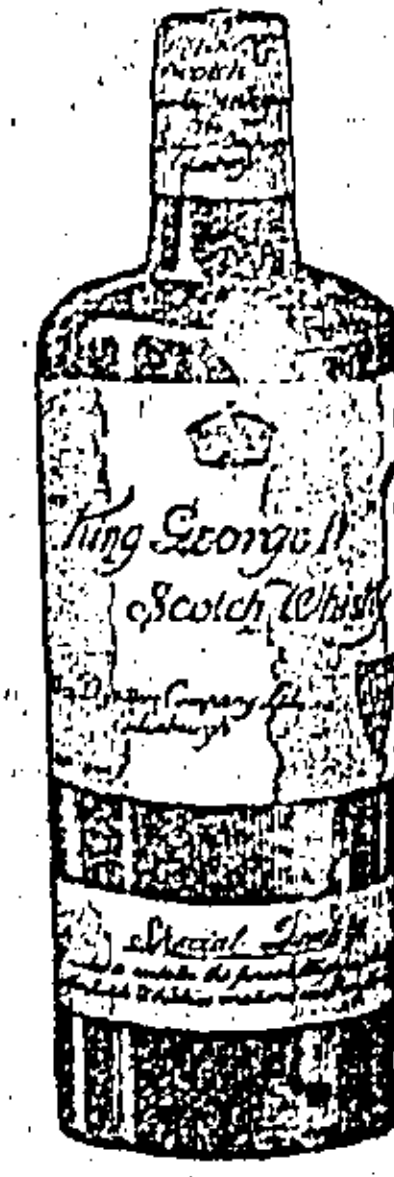
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## THIRD GYMKHANA.

## Programme for the Meeting.

Following is the programme of the third gymkhana meeting to be held at the Happy Valley on Saturday, July 11:—

1.—3.15 p.m. Gymkhana Stakes. Value \$200. Distance One Mile. For all China Ponies. Catch weights at 10st. 0lbs. Winners of an open race or open Griffin race or Ponies that have won the aggregate prize in the Gymkhana Stakes in any season 5lbs. extra. Non-winning Subscription Griffins allowed 5lbs.

A Cur to be run for five times called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the Season to be won by the Pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana Meetings during the Season, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the Pony on a sale. Any winner of the race this season to carry 5lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the event of a Pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Such 2lbs. to remain deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full penalties without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. In the event of two or more Ponies tying with the same number of marks after Five Races have been run the owners shall either divide the value of the Cup which is hereby placed at \$400 or shall run off on a day to be fixed by the Committee not being the same day as the last race for the Stakes but within two weeks therefrom. In the event of a run off the weights shall be weight for inches as per scale; Entrance fee \$5. 2nd Prize: \$100. 3rd Prize: \$50.

Marks earned to date:—Aldwych, 4; Roman Chief, 4; Nigerian Chief, 2; Vadoem, 2; Soi Kwei, 1; Monach Dublin, 1. 2.—"B Class" of One Round Flat Race Handicap.—For all China Ponies. Provided there are 12 entries, the race will be split up into higher and lower divisions by the Handicapper to whose discretion the classification of the Ponies will be left. If less than 12 entries it is in the Handicapper's discretion as to whether the race shall be split up or not. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$150 for each class. 2nd Prize: \$75 each. 3rd Prize: \$35 each.

3.—Tent Pegging in Pairs.—Two runs. Competitors must be mounted on China Ponies. Two small cups to be presented to the winning Pair at each competition and at the conclusion of the Season a Trophy will be given to the Pair scoring the highest aggregate of points at all meetings included. To provide for sickness or absence from the Colony a new member may be introduced into a Pair in one competition but not more. In order to win the aggregate Trophy the same Pair must have competed in not less than four competitions. Any Pair whether competing for the Trophy or not may compete for the small cup. Entrance free.

The Committee of the Gymkhana Club will appoint a Judge whose decision shall be final. In the case of illness or absence of Judge appointed the Committee shall appoint a substitute.

4.—"A Class" of One Round Flat Race Handicap.—For all China Ponies. See Conditions noted under event No. 2.

5.—Polo Pony Scurry.—Distance about 500 Yards round a post and in. For bona fide trained Polo Ponies regularly played this Season up to the date of this Meeting certified as such by the Committee of the Hongkong Polo Club. To be ridden by playing Members of the Hongkong Polo Club. Catch weights 12 Stone. Entrance fee \$5. First Prize: \$75. 2nd Prize: \$50. 3rd Prize: \$30.

6.—Ladies' Nomination. One Round. Judgment of Pace Competition.—Open to Members of the Gymkhana and Polo Clubs to be Nominated by Ladies. Competitors will be started as in an ordinary race, and will be judged on a time to be communicated by the starter, and which will be publicly exhibited before the race at the Judges' Box. The winner will be the competitor

## SPECIAL CABLES.

(Special Pacific Service to the "Telegraph"—Reuters.)

## THE JAPANESE SCANDALS.

## TRIAL OF FOREIGNERS BEGINS.

Tokyo, Received June 12. The trial of Messrs. Hermann, Pooley, Blundell, and others in connection with the Japanese naval contract sensation commenced yesterday morning, an array of foreign and Japanese counsel defending. The British and German consulates were represented. Hermann was examined closely during the morning and, in the afternoon, a letter from Hermann to the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank at Yokohama, authorizing them to pay Pooley Yen 250,000, was one of the exhibits.

## LATE JAPANESE MINISTER.

## A MOST IMPOSING FUNERAL.

Peking, Received June 12. The funeral of the late Mr. Yamazaki, (formerly Japanese Minister to China) was followed by a brilliant procession. The ashes were conveyed in the Presidential carriage to the station through the Chia Mei, which has never been opened for a funeral since the members of the Ming dynasty were taken to the place of burial. It was the most imposing spectacle witnessed in Peking for many years.

## SINO-BELGIAN TRUST.

## AGREEMENT REPORTED SIGNED.

Peking, Received June 12. It is reported that the Sino-Belgian draft agreement has been drawn up and signed and that the manager of the Belgian Bank is to be the Belgian director, and Mr. Yang Ting-tung the Chinese director.

## TOO MUCH DYNAMITE.

## Two Charges Against a Chinese.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was charged with being in possession of 13 lbs. of dynamite and 82 detonators over and above his allowance by license at Yau-mat. He was also charged with not having it labelled.

Inspector Gerrard explained that the man was in possession of 20 lbs. of dynamite and 200 detonators, and the basket was unmarked. The defendant got the dynamite from the Government magazine, but he was not permitted by his license to get a second issue before he had used up his first supply. The defendant had apparently allowed the 13 lbs. to accumulate in a marked at Tai-kai-sui, and this he had no right to do. The defendant was in a rickshaw near Yau-mat Station when arrested and it looked as though he were going to hand the stuff over to someone he had sold it to. He might mention that the Government dynamite store at Hung-hom was broken open the other night and 15 lbs. of dynamite were stolen. Dynamite was bringing a good price just now.

On the second charge his Worship fined defendant \$25, or in default one month, and on the first charge remanded him until Tuesday morning, for further evidence.

passing the winning post at a time approximating nearest to the given time. No watches to be carried. No restrictions as to ponies or weight. The time given will be much longer than that of an ordinary race, and well within the capacity of slow ponies. It may be noted that the record time for a One Round Race is 1 minute 52 seconds. Colours must be worn, and competitors supply at the weighing room for numbered saddle cloths to be carried by the ponies. First, second, and Third Prizes for Ladies presented by the Gymkhana Club. A souvenir will also be presented to the winning competitor. Entrance Free.

7.—One and a Quarter Mile Race. Handicap.—For all China Ponies. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: \$150. 2nd Prize: \$75. 3rd Prize: \$35.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by the Correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

## THE MILITANTS.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—I have so far been indebted to you for the hospitality of your columns, I am now indebted to you for a very pretty compliment, my only regret being that its value must of necessity be measured by the value I place upon your Suffrage opinions. Alas for the specious arguments which remained unchallenged and unanswered—will you forgive my suggesting that to some people this may seem a trifle suspicious. However, one more specious question and I will not again burden your pages with my Suffrage sophistries—unless you are simple enough to try to answer it. It has the advantage of being simple, of being founded upon the rock-bottom upon which the whole Suffrage question and the question of the slavery of woman stands, and what is still more important, of occupying but little of your valuable space.

Whom do you consider guilty of the greater crime, the woman who places or causes to be placed, a bomb in Westminster Abbey, (as per latest telegram) or the man who places or causes to be placed a woman in Sampan Street? I venture to believe that, if you will meet my question fairly and honestly, taking into consideration the actions, motives and results, your condemnation of the Militants will be a little less sweeping in future—unless of course you are a compassionate Atheist, in which case the answer is simply itself. Sir, I have many friends upon whose opinions on Life and the Suffrage question I do not place a very high value. In fact I think that I may say that I value them in a very similar manner to that in which a student of evolution values the remnant of Man's caudal appendage. Nevertheless they still remain my very good friends, and so Mr. Editor, though this letter will, I expect, end our Suffrage controversy, I trust that you will still count me, your perhaps specious, but nevertheless,

Very friendly,  
HERETIC.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED

## NEW SHIPMENTS

OF

## FRESH SIBERIAN SALMON,

SMOKED

## KIPPERS, FILLETS &amp; HADDOCKS.

P.S.I just see that in this morning's paper my specious arguments have been answered. Still, they have not yet been answered in your paper.

Sir.—There has lately been a report on Faith Healing and mental suggestion from a committee which has been sitting a long time. It occurs to me that it would be a good thing to try this on these fudish suffragists when they are in good. Hypnotic suggestion might be able to make them eat their meals like ladies, even if it were unable to cure their mental obsessions for ever. If this letter should meet the eye of any of your medical readers, perhaps he would be able to tell us if this would be feasible. Yours etc.

"AUNTIE."  
Hongkong June 12th, 1914.

## THE BOY SCOUTS.

Sir,—I regret that the bare assertion of "One of the Scouts" that they are a "non-military organisation" cannot convince me against the evidence of my senses. I see them constantly carrying out military drills and evolutions. I read in their "Scouts Gazette" of "manoeuvres," "field-days," "exercises," "attacks," "drill," "the whole gamut of warlike phrase. What are they being prepared for? It seems quite possible that "One of the Scouts," in common with the one or two Protestant assistants he mentions, is being kept in ignorance of the real objects of this undoubtedly military movement. I would inform "One of the Scouts" that the Nationalist Volunteers, as I know them, are not disloyal and are certainly not lacking in "character." We Irish Unionists only quarrel with them because we do not want religious government in Ireland and they do. The Irish Unionist is bound to view Catholic military organization with suspicion. So far as I know, the opposition that the Boy Scouts in Hongkong are up against is the opposition of those who share the political opinions of.

Yours etc.  
AN IRISH UNIONIST.  
Hongkong, June 12, 1914.

## LORD DENMAN'S FAREWELL.

## Significant Statement.

Melbourne, May 14. Lord Denman, the retiring Governor-General of Australia, to-day took farewell of the Commonwealth Parliament.

Replying to a vast, Lord Denman said that he doubted whether five million people were living anywhere in the world in such prosperous circumstances as were the Australians. A national spirit was growing. During his three years of office the defence of the Commonwealth had greatly progressed. It now possessed a fleet and military forces which were being bound up under a national system. He had been long enough in Australia to realize and sympathize with "the White Australia" policy. While the Commonwealth must rely on Great Britain for many years, she would not be content to rely on Great Britain's treaty with any foreign Power. He hoped to interview Mr. Chamberlain on this matter on his return to England.

## INDEPENDENCE OF MONGOLIA.

Treaties Sought with Four Powers.

Peking, June 1. An interesting development in the Mongolian situation has occurred to-day by the delivery to the British, American, French and German Ministers of a despatch from "The Imperial Mongolian Government" inviting their respective countries to enter into treaties similar to that concluded with Russia.

In view of the Agreement between Russia and China regarding the status of Mongolia, the despatch is worth quoting in full. It is as follows:

"Urga, Mongolia, April, 1914. 'Your Excellency, The Imperial Mongolian Government begs to notify Your Excellency that Mongolia, having declared herself an independent State, is no longer under the Government of China. The ruler of Mongolia is the Dajon Dampa Lama, the Bogda' or Hutukhtu, residing at Urga, being at the same time head of the Buddhist religion in this country. Since declaring Mongolia independent, a commercial treaty, as Your Excellency is doubtless aware, has been made with Russia. It is now the earnest desire of the Mongolian Government to enter into similar treaties of commerce and friendship with other nations. We therefore beg to request Your Excellency kindly to send to Urga an authorized Consul or other representative of Your Excellency's Government to conclude similar treaties with the Government of Mongolia according to the treaty between the Russian and Mongolian Governments. We still retain power to give to Your Excellency's Government the same terms as were extended to Russia."

"The Mongolian Government has already twice addressed all the Powers on this matter. Being, however, without a reply, our Government does not know whether such communications have been received by Your Excellency. The Mongolian Government had desired to send an authorized representative to all the Powers, but since our officials are deficient in the knowledge of languages other than Mongolian and Chinese, this Government is unable to do so and has to request Your Excellency's Government to send a representative to Urga to discuss various matters."

Despatches have also been sent to Peking to be forwarded to the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, the United States, France and Germany.—N. C. Daily News.

## To-day's Advertisements

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## WESTWARD.

S.S. "Japan," 6,013 tons, Capt. Selden, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 18th June.

S.S. "A. Apar," 4,450 tons, Capt. Walker, will be despatched as above on 30th June.

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Hongkong, June 13, 1914.

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"	C. Ferd. Laeisz	3rd July
"	Senegambia	17th July
"	Scandia	27th July
"	Alesia	14th Aug.
Victoria, V'var, S'ho T. & P. (Or.)	Saxonia	15th June
"	Andalusia	2nd Aug.
"	Belgravia	17th Sept.
"	Brasilica	12th Oct.
Havre, R'dam, Hamburg & A'werp	Wuerttemberg	20th June
Hamburg & Antwerp	Seidmark	4th July
M'les, Havre, Emden & H'burg	Segovia	6th July
Havre, R'dam, H'burg & A'werp	Goldentfels	14th July
Havre, Bremen & Hamburg	Preussent	19th July
Havre, R'dam & Hamburg	Emden	20th July
Havre, Emden & Hamburg	Silesia	29th July
Havre & Hamburg	Markomannia	5th Aug.
Genoa, Dunkirk & H'burg	Frissia	10th Aug.
R'dam, Hamburg & A'werp	O. J. D. Ahlers	22nd Aug.
Havre, Emden, H'burg,	Senegambia	25th Aug.

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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu and Yokohama.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Machida T. 12,500 Awa Maru Capt. T. 12,500	TUESDAY, 16th June, at 4 p.m. THURSDAY, 2nd July, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.	Tango Maru Capt. Sekine T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. T. 9,600	WEDNES., 1st July, at noon. WED., 29th July, at noon.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon.	Hakata Maru Capt. Nomura T. 12,500	SATURDAY, 13th June.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Rangoon Maru Capt. T. 12,000	MONDAY, 22nd June.
KOBE & Yokohama.	Iyo Maru Capt. Hirase T. 16,000	THURS., 18th June, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600	TUESDAY, 30th June, at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.	Kirin Maru Capt. Nakamura T. 12,000	THURSDAY, 18th June.

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SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	Kanchow	14th June at 5 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	16th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	16th June at 4 p.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	17th June at 10 a.m.
STOW, W'WEL, C'FOO, T'SIN, HULCHOW	Luchow	17th June at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	18th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU	Chenan	20th June at night
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	23rd June at 4 p.m.

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The steamers leaving Hongkong on Sundays proceed from Shanghai to Tsingtau, leaving there on Tuesdays for Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the trans-shipment at Woosung.

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The S.S. Mogilev 6,200 R.T., Commander Kahiani, is expected to arrive here on Monday evening the 15th June, 1914.

The S.S. Koursk 6,400 R.T., Commander Padalka, is expected to arrive here on or about the 17th day of July, 1914.

Outward Bound.

(Vladivostok via Nagasaki.)

The S.S. Kiev 5,566 R.T., Commander Stetzkzy, is expected to arrive here about the beginning of July, 1914.

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Capt. LUKHMANOFF, Agent,

Hotel Marlborough, 3rd Floor, Room 12a &amp; 14,

Hongkong, June 12, 1914.

Tel. 50, 1914.

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Rubi	4000	J. Millor	Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	SAT., 20th June, 4 p.m.
Zafiro	4000	F. S. McMurray	Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.	WED., 1st July, 4 p.m.

Electric light and fans in every cabin; competent stewardesses carried.

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Steamship	From	Departure	For	Will arrive on or about
Tijpanas	SHAI	1st half June	JAVA	1st half June
Tijlapap	JAVA	1st half June	JAPAN	1st half June
Tijbodas	JAPAN	2nd half June	JAVA	2nd half June
Tijmah	JAPAN	2nd half June	JAVA	2nd half June
Tijmanoeck	SHAI	2nd half June	JAVA	2nd half June
Tijliwong	JAVA	1st half July	JAPAN	1st half July
Tijlarcom	JAVA	1st half July	SHAI	1st half July
Tijhinh	JAVA	2nd half July	SHAI	2nd half July

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

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## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong.
Tenyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tues., 16th June.
Nippon Maru	11,000	18 knots	Tues., 23rd "
Shinyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tues., 14th July.
Chiyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Tues., 4th August.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

First Class to San Francisco £45.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL &amp; MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern	13th June.	10th July, 10 a.m.
Aldenharn	4th July.	31st July.
Empire	1st Aug.	28th Aug.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardesses are carried.

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Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore.	TUESDAY, 16th June at 11 a.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 19th June at 11 a.m.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 23rd June at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haimun	J. W. Evans	SUNDAY, 14th June at 10 a.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 17th June at 11 a.m.

During the months of July and August First Class Return Fares to Fochow will be subject to a reduction of 20% on the full Fares.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co's Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik &amp; Co.

General Managers.

## LOG BOOK.

Japanese Combine? Japanese papers mention the possible amalgamation of the three principal steamship companies, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Otsu Shosen Kaisha with a view to reducing the running expenses of the fleets in the Pacific trade.

Moji Omitted. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Australian liners will discontinue calling at Moji on the outward as well as the homeward voyage, commencing with the Kumano Maru on May 30. The liners have called at Nagasaki instead of Moji for some time past.

Blue Funnel Boat Sold.

The Blue Funnel steamer Pyrrhus, 3,621 tons, has been purchased by Japanese and will be registered at Dairen. She was built by Messrs. Scott & Co., Greenock, in 1892, with dimensions 354 ft. by 42 ft. by 26 ft. 7 in. and was well known in the Eastern trade. Her new owners are the Kashimoto Steamship Company and she will be named the Shingo Maru.

Changed Hands.

The Dutch steamer Lechner, 2,653 tons, has been purchased by Japanese and will be registered at Dairen. She was built in 1895 by Messrs. Richardson, Duck & Co., Stockton, with dimensions 315 ft. by 45 ft. by 21 ft.

Slight Accident.

The Blue Funnel steamer Pelus, which arrived at Shanghai on June 1, met with a slight accident to her machinery when 30 miles N. W. of Aburatsubo on May 12 owing to defects in her piston rings and was obliged to stop while at sea to effect temporary repairs.

New R.V.F. Steamers.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet has decided to build four 10,000-ton freight steamers for its Odessa-Vladivostok service to replace obsolete ships; the latter will be employed in northern services. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha is receiving a subsidy for the Vladivostok line, but the amount being inadequate to make a stand against the Russian Volunteer Fleet, the Japanese Company has been considering the abandonment of this service.

New Port of Call.

It is reported that the N.Y.K. Bombay liners will call at Nagasaki and discharge the cotton there for the Mitsui's mills at Miike instead of at Moji as at present. The rail freightage from Nagasaki to Miike is practically the same as from Moji and, in addition, safer moorings can be obtained in Nagasaki harbour.

Maiden Voyage Marred.

The new S.M.L. steamer Lashin Mura, on her maiden voyage, struck the rocks lying half a mile East of Hikutow Promontory while downward bound from Newchwang on May 18. The vessel was refloated and arrived safely at Dairen, making no water, and was docked in the Kawasaki Docks for examination.

Maiden Voyage.

The steamer Shuhun, which left Shanghai on May 12 to take up the run from Ichang to Chungking, arrived there safely on May 31 making the whole trip in nineteen days. The vessel is reported to have behaved well on her maiden voyage over the rapid though it is anticipated that better time will be made when her crew becomes more used to the vessel.

New Pontoon.

The steamer Yungshin towed down to Ningpo on her last trip a pontoon 100 feet in length which has been built in Chinese yards at Pootung for service at Chinai.

\$75,000 for Music.

A magnificent benefaction has just been made to the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. A sum of £75,000 has been given as an endowment for the establishment of a school of music and this amount will bring in an annual revenue of £3,000. It is understood that the donors are the Davies family, of Llandudno, who have at all times been generous supporters of the college.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best, ALEXANDRA CAFE.



## Shipping

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hong Kong. Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	Date	Time
MANILA	Yuen-sang	Sat., 13th June	at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Lo-sang	Sat., 14th June	at d'light
Tientsin via Swatow, W.wei, C'foo, Chip-hing	Lo-sang	Sat., 14th June	at d'light
MOJI & Kobe	Hopsang	Tues., 16th June	at d'light
S'PORE & Sourabaya	Hopsang	Tues., 16th June	at 2 p.m.
MANILA	Lo-sang	Thurs., 18th June	at d'light
SHANGHAI	Lo-sang	Sat., 20th June	at 2 p.m.
Tientsin via W.wei	Chong-sang	Sat., 21st June	at d'light
SHANGHAI	Chong-sang	Tues., 23rd June	at d'light
S'PORE, P'ang & C'foo	Namsang	Tues., 23rd June	at 2 p.m.
S'PORE, P'ang & C'foo	Yat-shing	Sat., 27th June	at 2 p.m.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Latsang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooksang," "Lovat," "Yat-shing" and "Latsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

The vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei, Taingtau.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datt, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

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## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
Subject to change without Notice.

"Shire" Line Service.—Hong Kong & London & Antwerp. Denbighshire. 16th June.  
London & Antwerp. Denbighshire. 8th July.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service

For	Steamship	Date	Time
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE, TACOMA & PLAND	Monmouthshire	2nd July.	
VICTORIA, VVER, STLE, TACOMA & PLAND	Den of Airle	10th August.	

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

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## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
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## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London & Antwerp	Donshire	J. M. Co.	16, June
Marseilles via S'gon, S'pore, C'foo	Polynesia	M. M. Co.	16, June
Port Said	Hitchi M.	N. Y. K.	17, June
M'los, L'don A'worp via S'pore etc.	Suedmark	H. A. L.	19, June
Havre, R'dam, H'burg & Antwerp	Holgoand	M. & Co.	24, June
Marseilles, Rotterdam etc.	Borkum	M. Co.	E. of June
M'los, R'dam, H'burg & Bremen	Altair	M. Co.	B. July
Marseilles, Rotterdam etc.	E. F. Fand	S. W. Co.	7, July
Trieste, Venice via Straits, etc.	Segovia	H. A. L.	4, July
M'los, Havre, Bremen & Antwerp	Goldenfels	H. A. L.	13, July
Trieste, Venice via Straits, etc.	Africa	S. W. Co.	15, June
Havre, Bremen & Hamburg	Preussen	H. A. L.	19, July
R'dam, H'burg	Emden	H. A. L.	20, July
Havre, Emden & Hamburg	Silesia	H. A. L.	29, July
Havre & Hamburg etc.	M'komannia	H. A. L.	5, Aug.
Dunkirk & Hamburg	Prisia	H. A. L.	10, Aug.

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & C.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	16, June
Boston & New York	Minerie	B. L. L.	16, June
San Francisco via Manila & Japan & C.	Nile	P. M. Co.	16, June
San Francisco via S'hai & Japan & C.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	16, June
Via B.C. S'hai via K'ung, S'hai & C.	Y'hamu M.	N. Y. K.	16, June
Via B.C. & T'ma via S'hai & C.	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	20, June
Vancouver, via S'hai, Japan etc.	E. of Japan	C. P. R.	25, June
New York	Montrose	D. & C.	26, June
San Francisco via K'ung, S'hai & Japan	Mongolia	P. M. & Co.	26, June
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.	Mortetagle	C. P. R.	1, July
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland	Mormouth-shire	J. M. Co.	2, July
Via B.C. T'ma via K'ung, Japan	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	9, July
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Aug.
Victoria, V'vor, S'hai & P. (Or.)	Andalusia	H. A. L.	4, Aug.
Victoria, V'vor, S'hai & P. (Or.)	Sithonia	H. A. L.	9, Sept.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australia	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	19, June
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	1, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	7, July
Australia	Eastern	G. L. Co.	10, July

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN

Tientsin via Weihaiwei	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	14, June
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hamu	Nagoya	P. & O.	14, June
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daigi M.	O. S. K.	14, June
Swatow	D. L. Co.	14, June	
Shanghai, Kobe & Y'hamu	Chili	M. M. Co.	15, June
Kobe and Moji	Takada	D. S. Co.	16, June
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chinhuu	B. & S.	16, June
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	16, June
Swatow via Swatow & Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	17, June
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Sungkiang	B. & S.	17, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Silesia	H. A. L.	18, June
Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	18, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	18, June
Shanghai	Himalaya	P. & O.	18, June
Kobe and Yokohama	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	18, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	19, June
Manila, Mangarin, Cebu & Iloilo	Rubi	S. T. Co.	20, June
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	21, June
Tientsin via Weihaiwei	Cheongshing	J. M. Co.	21, June
Kobe	P. Sigismund	M. Co.	23, June
Manila, Cebu & Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	23, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	30, June
Shanghai	Koerber	S. W. Co.	1, July
Kobe via Shanghai, Yokohama	China	S. W. Co.	2, July
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Silesia	S. W. Co.	2, July
S'hai, Y'hamu, Kobe and Moji	C. P. Laois	H. A. L.	3, July
Bombay via S'pore etc.	Nippon	S. E. A. Co.	4, July
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Java M.	O. S. K.	6, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hokuto M.	D. & C.	10, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Senegambia	H. A. L.	17, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Scandia	H. A. L.	27, July
S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Kawachi	M. N. Y. K.	29, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Alesia	H. A. L.	14, Aug.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & C.	Tijibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tijitap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijitini	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & C.	Tijipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & C.	Tijimahi	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijilwong	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

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For Vessel.

## DEPART ON MONDAY.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From Vessel.

## ARRIVE ON MONDAY.

Shanghai Sandakan Yokohama

Kutsang Rajah Japan

## CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF INDIA left Yokohama on the 6th inst. between 2 and 4 p.m.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE left Kobe on June 10, at midnight, and is due to arrive at Taku on June 15, at 8 a.m.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN left Y'hamu on June 11, at 3 p.m. and was due to arrive at Kobe on June 12, at 3 p.m.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN from Sydney, left Manila for this port on 10th inst. at noon, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 4th July.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM left Sydney for this port via Queensland Ports (Port Darwin, Port Moresby & Manila) on the 9th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 4th July.

The A. O. Line s.s. TAIYUAN left Sydney for Hongkong via Queensland Ports (Port Darwin, Port Moresby & Manila) on the 9th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 2nd July.

## ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. HIMALAYA left Singapore for this Port on the 12th inst. at 10.30 a.m., with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 16th inst. at about 2 p.m.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KIRIN MARU (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Port Darwin, Port Moresby & Manila on the 25th inst. and may be expected here on the 16th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AWA MARU (American Line) left San Francisco for this port via ports on the 15th May, and is expected here on the 16th June.

The N. Y. K. s.s. HIRANO MARU (European Line) left London for this port via ports on the 23rd May, and is expected here on the 30th June.

The East Asiatic Co.'s s.s. ANNAM left Port Said on the 21st ult. and may be expected here on or about the 16th of June.

The I.C.S.N. s.s. KUTSANG from Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 15th inst.

The I.C.S.N. s.s. KUJANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 21st inst.

The I.C.S.N. s.s. CHEONGSHING from Weihaiwei is due at Hongkong on the 14th inst.

The S. L. s.s. RADNORSHIRE from Portland is due at Hongkong on the 23rd inst.

The East Asiatic Co.'s s.s. JUDIEN may be expected here on or about the 7th July.

The S. L. s.s. MONMOUTHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 23rd June.

The S. L. s.s. DENBIGHSHIRE from Hankow is due at Hongkong on the 14th inst.

The N.D.L. Freight s.s. DUREDART left Singapore on the 8th inst. at 7 a.m. and may be expected here on or about the 14th inst. at 11 a.m.

The s.s. TAKADA from Calcutta left Singapore on the 8th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 13th inst.

The Port Line s.s. BENLAWERS from Calcutta, Middlebrook and London left Singapore for this port on the 9th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 16th inst.

The s.s. RAJAH left Sandakan on the 9th inst. in the afternoon and may be expected to arrive here on or about Monday morning the 15th inst.

The s.s. GLENFARG passed the Suez Canal on the 5th inst. for Hongkong via Straits.

The s.s. JAPAN from Yokohama and Kobe may be expected here on or about the 15th inst. a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. NAGOYA left Singapore for this Port on the 11th inst. at 7 a.m. and is due here on the 16th inst. at about 6 a.m.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## Steamers.

Germania, Ger. s.s. 534, Jepsen, 4th inst. at Sydney, 18th April, Gen.—S. & C.

Tamon Maru, Jpn. s.s. 1842, J. Kasai, 5th inst.—Singapore, 3rd inst. Rice—Sur Wab.

Seang Bee, Br. s.s. 3784, J. Travis, 6th inst.—Singapore, 2nd inst. Gen.—Ching.

Fishing, Chinese, s.s. A. B. Balnes, 6th inst.—Shanghai, 3rd inst. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Lokan, Br. s.s. 977, D. W. Ritchie, 7th inst.—Swatow, 6th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Nile, Br. s.s. 1155, O. S. Laprak, 7th inst.—Manila, 5th inst. Gen.—P. M. & Co.

Polenabure, Ger. s.s. 1313, C. Gasowich, 7th inst.—Bangkok, 3rd inst. Rice—B. & S.

Yokohama Maru, Jpn. s.s. 4010, M. Ma-chida, 7th inst.—Shanghai, 4th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Yokohama Maru, Jpn. s.s. 4010, M. Ma-chida, 7th inst.—Shanghai, 4th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Yokohama Maru, Jpn. s.s. 4010, M. Ma-chida, 7th inst.—Shanghai, 4th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

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Yokohama Maru, Jpn. s.s. 4010, M. Ma-chida, 7th inst.—Shanghai, 4th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Yokohama Maru, Jpn. s.s. 4010, M. Ma-chida, 7th inst.—Shanghai, 4th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

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Yokohama Maru, Jpn. s.s. 4010, M. Ma-chida, 7th inst.—Shanghai, 4th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Yokohama Maru, Jpn. s.s. 4010, M. Ma-chida, 7th inst.—Shanghai, 4th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.







# SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1913. Highest	1913. Lowest	1914. Highest, June, 6th to June, 13th	1914. Lowest, June, 6th to June, 13th	Last Dividend and Date
<b>Banks.</b>									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$820 b. 284	120,000	\$125	all	835 Jan.	790 Aug.	820	810	{ £2 & 5/- bonus at ex. 1/11 3/16 equal to \$23.28 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/13
<b>Marine Insurances.</b>									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	310 b.	10,000	\$250	50	349 Oct.	270 Jan.	310	310	{ Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	140	10,000	\$15	5	137 1/2 Aug.	131 Jan.	140	140	{ Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	775 b.	12,400	\$250	100	845 April	784 Sept.	760	775	{ Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	194	12,000	\$100	60	200 April	185 June	194	194	{ Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
<b>Fire Insurances.</b>									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	152 sa.	20,000	\$100	20	161 1/2 Dec.	146 May	152	150	\$10 for 1912
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	380 b.	8,000	\$250	50	385 Jan.	354 May	380	375	\$27 for 1912
<b>Shipping.</b>									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	88 b.	30,000	\$25	all	11 1/2 June.	7 1/2 Oct.	8	8	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	30 b.	20,000	\$50	all	42 May	30 Oct.	30	30	\$2.50 for year end'g 30/6/13
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	26 1/2 b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4 Aug.	27 April	26 1/2	26 1/2	{ Interim of \$1 for half year end'g 30/6/13
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	665	60,000	\$5	all	99 April	75 Aug.	65	64	{ 3/4 Interim a/c year 1913 on preferred shares
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	104 1/2 b.	3,797,610	\$1	all	118 1/2 April	98 1/2 Oct.	104 1/2	102 1/2	{ Interim of 1/- making 2/- for 1913 Coupon No. 21.
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	46	40,000	\$10	all	58 Oct.	32 1/2 Jan.	46	46	{ \$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/13
<b>Refineries.</b>									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	79	20,000	\$100	all	112 Jan.	92 1/2 Aug.	79	79	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	528	7,000	\$100	all	40 Jan.	30 Dec.	28	28	\$3 for 1897
<b>Mining.</b>									
Kailan Mining Adm'n'tion.	37 1/2 b.	1,000,000	\$1	all	37 1/2 Dec.	30 1/2 July	37 1/2	37 1/2	{ Interim of 1/- for 1913 Coupon No. 3.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	30 1/2	200,000	\$1	all	4 1/4 Jan.	3 Aug.	3	3	{ 1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	30 1/2	160,000	\$1	all	86 1/2 Feb.	38 1/2 Dec.	30 1/2	30 1/2	{ 1/- mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
<b>Docks, Wharves and Godowns.</b>									
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	84 1/2 b.	60,000	\$50	all	99 July	74 Mar.	84	83	\$3.50 for year 1913
H'kong & W'poo D Co., Ltd.	59	55,700	\$100	all	90 June	56 Jan.	63	62	\$3 dividend for year 1913
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	97 1/2 b.	66,000	\$100	all	72 Jan.	51 July	59	57	{ Tls. 3 for 1912
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	97 1/2 b.	66,000	\$100	all	113 1/2 May	103 Jan.	97 1/2	97 1/2	{ Interim of Tls 3 for 1913
<b>Lands, Hotels and Buildings.</b>									
Anglo French Lands	125	25,000	\$100	all	125 Aug.	112 Mar.	125	123 1/2	{ Tls. 6 on 29.2.10
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. (Old)	125	12,000	\$50	25	125 Aug.	112 Mar.	125	123 1/2	{ \$7 on old shares, \$3.50 on new shares for year 31/12/13
H'kong Land Investment Co., Ltd.	114 sa.	50,000	\$100	all	118 July	101 Jan.	114	112	{ \$3 1/2 for year ending 31/12/13
H'p'roys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	71	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/2 Sept.	8 Feb.	71	71	{ 50 cents for 1913
R'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	44 b.	60,000	\$10	30	46 Aug.	33 Feb.	44	44	{ \$2.80 for 1913
Shanghai Lands	122	78,400	\$10	all	—	—	92	90	{ Interim of 5 p.c. for year end'g 30.6.13
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	72 1/2 b.	12,500	\$50	all	74 1/2 June	54 1/2 Jan.	75	72 1/2	{ \$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.13
Manila M'pole Hotel	108	15,000	\$10	all	—	—	8	8	{ 15 per cent. for 1913
<b>Cotton Mills.</b>									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	128	20,000	\$50	all	148 1/2 Nov.	120 July	128	125	{ Tls. 15 for year ending 31/10/13.
H'kong Cotton Co.	12	125,000	\$10	all	10 1/4 April	7 1/2 Dec.	12	11 1/2	{ 50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	12	75,000	\$10	all	15 1/2 Jan.	12 1/2 July	12	11 1/2	{ Tls. 14 for year ending 31/11/13
Laon Kung Mow	89	8,000	\$100	all	112 Jan.	93 Sept.	80	75	{ Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	111	50,000	\$50	all	136 Mar.	104 Sept.	111	106	{ Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	11 1/2	60,000	\$2	all	1 1/2 May	9 April	11 1/2	11 1/2	{ \$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	4	50,000	\$5	all	5 Nov.	28 Jan.	4	3.90	{ 6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	8 1/2	50,000	\$1	all	—	—	—	—	{ 70 cts. for 1913.
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	8 1/2	200,000	\$10	all	9 1/2 Feb.	8 1/2 May	8 1/2	8 1/2	{ \$1.30 for year end'g 31/7/13
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	37	40,000	\$7 1/2	6	29 Oct.	21 1/2 Jan.	40	37	{ 40 cts. for 1911.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	40	400,000	\$10	all	7.80 Nov.	4.10 Jan.	6	6	{ \$1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	440	90,000	\$25	all	49 Dec.	26 Jan.	41	40	{ Final of \$7 making \$9 for 1913
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.	195 b.	5,000	\$25	all	200 Jan.	15 Oct.	195	193	{ Interim div. of 1/2d. per share for 1913
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	24	60,000	\$10	all	25 1/2 July	19 Jan.	24	23	{ Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	9 3/4	325,000	5/-	all	9 1/2 Sept.	4/9 Jan.	9 1/2	9 1/2	{ 80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Langkats	152	250,000	\$10	all	75 Jan.	19 Sept.	54	52	{ None
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	94 b.	25,000	\$10	all	113 1/4 April	9 Sept.	91	91	{ \$1.50 for 1910.
Do (New)	90 cts. sa.	50,000	\$10	all	1.00 Jan.	90 cts. June	90 cts.	90 cts.	{ None
Philippines	55	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	5	5	{ No dividend this year.
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	55	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	20	20	{ 50 cts. for year ending 31/5/12
Societates Pulper et Papier-teries du Tonkin	135	19,000	\$20	all	—	—	135	135	{ \$1.25 per share for year end'g 31.12.1913
Shanghai Sunatras	135	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 May	3.50 Oct.	5	4 1/2	{ 70 cts. for 1913
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	55	50,000	\$10	all	18 1/4 May	13 1/2 Feb.	20	20	{ 50 cts. for year ending 30.6.13
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	720	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 May	6 1/4 Jan.	7.30	7.30	{ None
A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.	730	15,000	\$7	all	11 July	9 Jan.	8 1/2	8 1/2	
William Powell, Limited.	82 1/2	6,000	\$25	all	—	—	22	22	
S. C. Morning Post	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

WRIGHT & HORNBY, Share and General Brokers. 6, Des Voeux Road Central Tel. address, Rectitude. THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

### SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby in their weekly share report, dated June 13, state:—The local market has continued quiet during the week under review but rates have been well maintained. Bar Silver is quoted 28 1/2 per oz. ready, and 26 1/2 per oz. for forward delivery, market quiet. Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/10.13.16 T.T. Para Rubber is quoted from London at 21 1/2 per lb. and the market for shares weak. Banks:—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been placed early in the week at \$810 but the market has advanced to \$820 buyers. London quotes \$84. Marine Insurances:—Cantons are firm with buyers at \$310 after sales. North Chinas are steady at Tls. 140. Unions are wanted at 75 with no shares offering. Yangtzes are quoted Tls. 194 nominal. Fire Insurances:—China Fires have improved to \$150 buyers and business has been done at \$152. Hongkong Fires are wanted at \$380. Shipping:—China Manilas are enquired for at \$8. Douglases are quoted \$30 buyers. Hongkong Canton and Macao Steamboats are wanted at \$20. Indo-Chinas are obtainable at \$65 and some sales have taken place at \$64. Shell Transports are firm with buyers at 103/6 and sales are reported at 104/- London quotes 101/- middle price. Star Ferries are offering at \$46.

### Docks Wharves and Godowns:

—Kowloon Wharves close with sellers at \$84. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are enquired for at \$62 with some business done at \$62 1/2. Shanghai Docks are quoted Tls. 58 1/2 in the North. Hongkong Wharves have a nominal quotation of Tls. 97 1/2.

### Lands, Hotels and Buildings:

Hongkong Hotels have advanced to \$125. Hongkong Lands are firm with buyers at \$112 and shares are reported to have changed hands at \$114. Humphreys Estates continue in demand at \$71 with small business done. Kowloon Lands are neglected at \$44. West Pointe have buyers at \$72 1/2. Shanghai Lands remain steady at Tls. 97.

### Refineries:—China Sugars have a quotation of \$79. Luzons are still on offer at \$28.

### Mining:—Tronohs have a nominal quotation of 30/-.

Raub have sellers at \$3. Kailans are wanted at 37/6. Labags continue to occupy the attention of speculators. The total output published for the past seven days was 2,182 tons. A fair business has been done, principally forward, at Tls. 53 1/2 and Tls. 54 for July delivery, closing steady at Tls. 52 cash. Cotton Mills:—Hongkong Cottons have sellers at \$7 1/2. Ewos are quoted Tls. 123 buyers. Shanghai Cottons Tls. 111 buyers. Laon Kung Mow Tls. 80 buyers, and Kung Yik 12 buyers.

### Miscellaneous:—There are buyers of Hongkong Ice at \$105, China Light and Powers at \$3.90 Hongkong Ropes at \$24.

Peak Trams (old) at \$0 1/2 and South China Morning Posts at \$25. There are sellers of China Borneos at \$8 1/2, Dairy Farms at \$30, Green Island Cements at \$6, Hongkong Electrics at \$41, Low Level Trams at 1/3, Peak Trams (new) at 93 cents, Steam Landries at \$5, and Watsons at \$7.30. Quotations received from London by cable to-day:—Banks 284: 0: 0 Middle price. Shells 105/- Trans 93/- ex. div. Tronohs 30/- Indos 145/-

### Railway Train on Fire.

As the Eastbourne express was entering Victoria Station, London, recently the brake van was seen to be on fire. The station staff got to work with hand appliances, but the fire had got so strong a hold that the fire brigade had to be called. The van practically burnt out.

### Notices

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD. (Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c. Undertaken and Executed. SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers. Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

WEEK TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

SUNDAYS.

SATURDAYS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, "Mint" Building, Des Voeux Road.

### SINCOR & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL, AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Castings. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone 24, 34.

### Exchange

Selling.

Subsidiary Coins.

Bank of China.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York. London Office: 10, Bishopsgate, E.C.

Branches.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 per cent, or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000 Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000 Reserve Fund " 18,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches.

Agencies at.

Interest Allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITORS, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1913.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital...£1,200,000 Reserve Fund...£1,800,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital...£1,500,000 Subscribed " 1,125,000 Paid Up " 562,500 Reserve Fund " 465,000

BANKERS: Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON, Manager.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE Cannot be Beaten, if Equaled For Broad Cakes, Confectionery meals with Wine & Liquors

Manager.

Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1911.

T/T. Marks...195 Demand Germany...195 1/2 T/T. France...2.39 1/2 On Haiphong...nom On Saigon...nom On Bangkok...81 Buying.

4 m/s. L/C...1/11 1/4 4 m/s. L/P...1/11 3/8 5 m/s. L/C...1/11 3/8 30 d/s. S'ney & Melbourne 1/11 1/2 30 d/s. San F'co & New York 47 1/4 4 m/s. Marks...1.99 1/2 4 m/s. Francs...2.44 1/2 6 m/s. do...2.46 1/2 Bar Silver, ready forward...26 5/16 Gold Leaf per net...54.70 Bank of England rate...3% Sovereign...10.40

Opium Quotations. May 14 Malwa, New...\$8.200 per p Malwa, Old...8.300 Patna, New...9.325 per che Patna, Old...9.200 Bonares, New...9.050 Bonares, Old...8.925

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May 14 Malwa, New...\$8.200 per p Malwa, Old...8.300 Patna, New...9.325 per che Patna, Old...9.200 Bonares, New...9.050 Bonares, Old...8.925

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May 14 Malwa, New...\$8.200 per p Malwa, Old...8.300 Patna, New...9.325 per che Patna, Old...9.20



